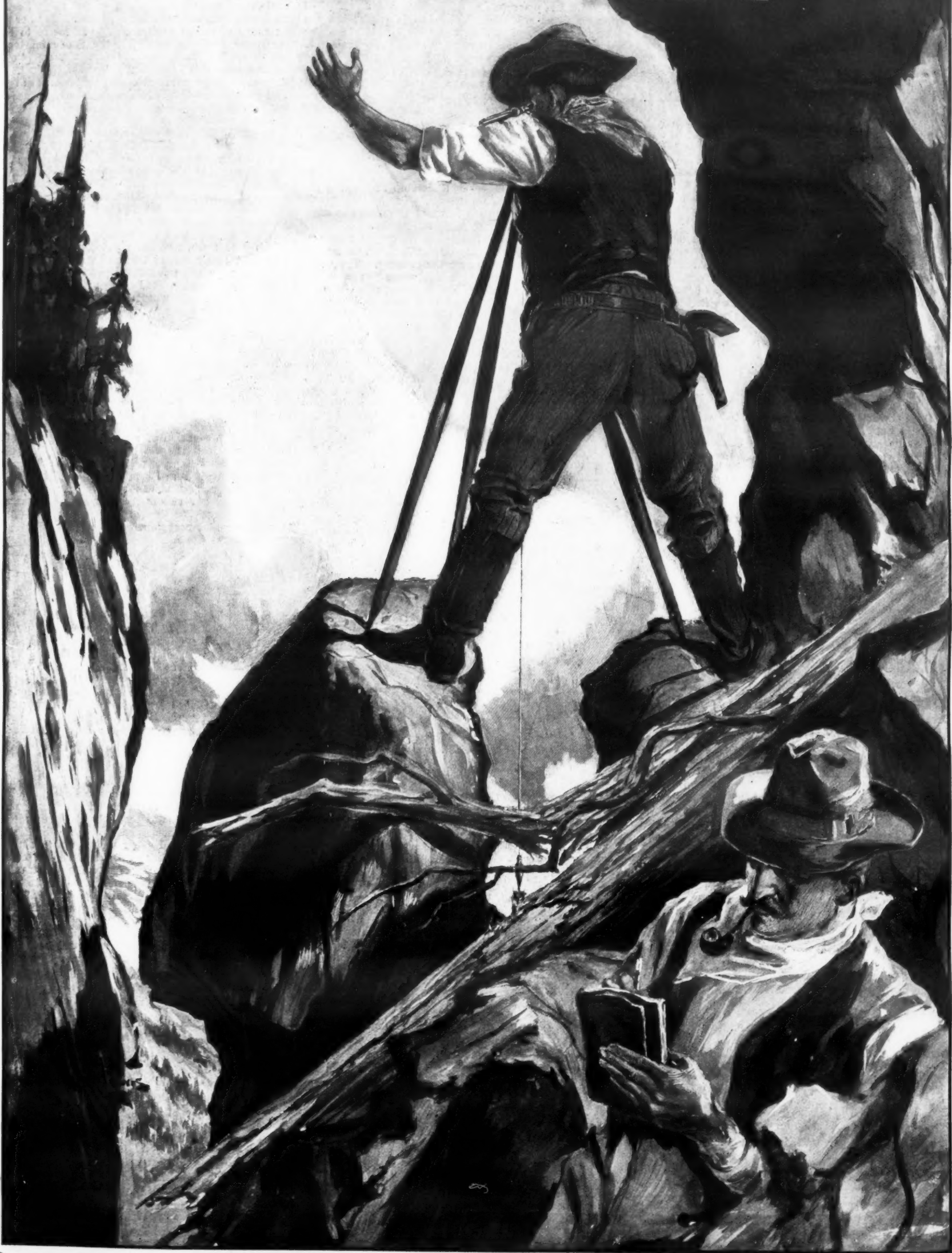


LESLIE'S WEEKLY



PERILS OF RAILROAD SURVEYING IN THE ROCKIES

Drawn by Arthur Lewis

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, April 5, 1906

Two Sides to the Railroad Question.

THE COUNTRY has been hearing much during the past year and more on the subject of railway-rate legislation, the arguments heard being chiefly those in favor of an extension of government control and a radical curtailment of the present powers and privileges enjoyed by railroad corporations in the conduct of their business. This has been the popular side and the one to which the public press in general and the leaders of public opinion, as a rule, have given their advocacy. This anti-railroad agitation, if such it may be called, has grown partly out of the general feeling of hostility to monopolistic combination, but more largely out of the conviction that the railroads have defied and ignored existing laws designed to restrict their powers, and have discriminated unfairly and unjustly between their patrons, enriching one class at the expense of another. These feelings and convictions found expression a year ago in the Esch-Townsend bill for the regulation of railroad rates, which passed the House but failed in the Senate, and now again in the Hepburn bill, which is pending in the Senate.

Whether the Hepburn bill is as just and wise a measure as its advocates claim it to be, we will not now attempt to decide. That it contains drastic provisions and some that are radical and revolutionary in their nature and effect we think will not be questioned. An enormous pressure is being brought to bear in favor of the bill, and public sentiment is almost unanimous in its support. Nevertheless, there is room on this issue for an honest difference of opinion; the argument is not all on one side, nor all considerations of right and justice, as many seem to imagine. Neither does it follow that all who set themselves in opposition to the Hepburn bill do so because of some real or imagined connection with railroad interests, and thus from selfish and mercenary motives.

Apropos of this, we have the very able speech against the pending bill delivered in the Senate recently by Senator Foraker, of Ohio. This speech is noteworthy because it is by far the ablest and most forcible presentation of the unfamiliar side of the case that has yet been made. It deserves to be carefully read by all who would arrive at an intelligent conclusion on the points at issue. Senator Foraker's objections to the Hepburn bill relate chiefly to the provisions which the bill makes for dispensing with jury trials in an important class of actions, for the imposition of "extreme, unreasonable, and burdensome penalties" on violators of the law, and the arbitrary power which it confers upon the Interstate Commerce Commission in the naming of new rates and in compelling disagreeing railroads "that have nothing in common except a physical connection to operate jointly as through routes on such rates and terms as it may impose." In contravention of these provisions Senator Foraker summons to his support a wealth of legal decisions and opinions as well as a formidable array of arguments based on a wide and thorough study of railway history and present needs and conditions. That much of his reasoning is sound and all of it infused with a sincere and earnest spirit it is impossible to deny.

The Ohio Senator dwells at length and with special emphasis upon the question whether it is wise, safe, and in conformity with the spirit of our institutions to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission legislative, judicial, and executive powers. He contends that it is not, and that a law containing such provisions would be clearly unconstitutional. The proposal to exclude from review, supervision, and control by the courts the decisions of the commission is opposed with vigor. "Thoughtful men," it is said, "may well take fright when they recall that these powers are to be given to a commission to be thus exercised without supervision or control, which, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, has erroneously decided almost every important case on which it has passed judgment during the whole period of the nineteen years of its existence." To the long list of such reversals the Senator

adds that just recorded in the case of the California fruit-growers. If the Supreme Court had not reversed the decision of the interstate commission in this case it would have encouraged, it is said, the most serious complaint that has ever been made against the railroads. In the conclusion of his speech Senator Foraker is careful to point out that his course in opposition to the Hepburn bill is not that of a mere obstructionist. He frankly recognizes the fact that many evils exist in railway administration calling for action. But it is his belief that the Elkins law may be so broadened and strengthened by a few amendments as to accomplish everything desired. It is his contention that under the Elkins law as it now stands all kinds of rebates and discriminations as to both persons and places might be broken up and prohibited as nearly as any kind of offense against the law can be suppressed. But if it were otherwise the Hepburn bill, if enacted, would not, in his opinion, help matters, but only make them worse. Such, in brief, are some of the points urged by Senator Foraker against the plan now before Congress for the regulation of railway rates. The reasoning employed may not be convincing to every one, but it is worthy of most serious consideration.

A Southern Man for President.

EX-CANDIDATE ALTON B. PARKER'S advice to the South to assert a leadership in framing the platform and putting up the ticket of the Democratic party in 1908 is calculated to bring the names of some Southern statesmen into national prominence. Other Democrats, South and North, have urged Southern dominance in Democratic conventions. The idea is attracting attention all over the country. The South furnished Parker all the electoral votes he received in 1904. Except an insignificant fraction, all of Bryan's electoral votes in 1896 and 1900 were furnished by the South. That region has been the main support of the Democratic party ever since the Civil War. Not once since that war has a Southern man been allowed to figure on a Democratic national ticket in the first or the second place, except that in 1904 Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, was nominated for Vice-President. West Virginia, however, is not a distinctively Southern State, nor is Missouri, which furnished the vice-presidential nominees in 1868 and 1872. It is time for the South to demand equality of opportunity in Democratic national campaigns.

Many men of presidential stature are in the Democratic party in the South. Senators Bailey, of Texas, Bacon, of Georgia, and Daniel, of Virginia, and Representatives Williams, of Mississippi, Griggs, of Georgia (chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee of 1906), and Gaines, of Tennessee, are among them. Any one of these men would have made as strong a canvass as Bryan did in 1900 or as Parker in 1904. The country is opposed to sectionalism in politics, such as the Northern Democracy has been enforcing in its party for forty years. The South, which has been furnishing practically all of the Democracy's electoral votes, should be allowed an equal chance with the North in framing that party's platforms and in contributing that party's candidates.

If the Democratic party does not wake up, the Republicans will name a first-class man from the South on their presidential ticket.

Abuses in Public Printing.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has never done a wiser thing nor one more in line with true economy than in establishing a new system for the editing and printing of Federal publications. Of the many needless, absurd, and extravagant things which have been done in the name of the government printing office the general public has no adequate knowledge or conception, for the great mass of the stuff thus printed never drifts into public view. Some of it comes into editorial offices, some goes to public libraries, some is franked out to a few favored individuals, but the mass of it, to whomever or wherever sent, ends up speedily in the waste-basket and the junk-pile without being read at all. Nevertheless, it has been the custom for many years to include in this superfluous and voluminous heap of printed material many costly plates, many statistical tables prepared at a great expense, and many other features which in proper form and place might serve a useful purpose, but which in a government report have served no purpose whatever. Being mindful of these abuses, President Roosevelt some time ago appointed the Keep commission to investigate the subject of public printing, and on the findings of that body he has taken prompt and effective action. He has appointed a committee, of which the librarian of Congress is chairman, whose duty it will be to promote economy, utility, and, so far as practicable, uniformity in all government publications.

Henceforth unnecessary illustrations are to be excluded from such publications, and also unnecessary tables; statistical matter is to be published in condensed and intelligible form, and duplicated and wholly extraneous matter is not to be printed at all. Under this system the government will save some hundreds of thousands a year in printing bills, to say nothing of the decrease in the free mailing-list for which the government must pay. And editors and other people will be saved the trouble of putting so much stuff into their waste-baskets. If Governor Higgins would appoint a similar commission some of the gross extravagances of our State printing bills might be curtailed.

The Plain Truth.

BETWEEN THE campaign of reckless and wholesale defamation of public men and governmental bodies indulged in by some magazines and many newspapers, and the rule of bosses and grafters, there is little or nothing to choose so far as the effect upon public morals and the chances of better government is concerned. In fact, we are inclined to believe that Postmaster-General Cortelyou was wholly right when he declared, in the course of a recent speech, that "hateful as the domination of the boss has become, there is a tyranny that is worse than that of any boss—the tyranny of an irresponsible clamor to which weak men bow and public officials at times yield their conscience and their judgment. Nothing strikes a deadlier blow at liberty than the insidious appeals made in her name at times of public excitement." It seems to be an American tendency to swing the pendulum too far both ways and make even a reform movement odious by insensate and hysterical cries and conduct. The pathway to a genuine and lasting betterment of morals and government lies in temperate, just, and moderate dealing.

TO THE FACT that all the fools are not dead yet, especially the rich fools, the newspapers of the day furnish abundant evidence. It was one of this class living in Philadelphia who spent \$20,000 the other evening on the "coming out" of his eldest daughter—a sum of money, expended in mere vain display, larger than the total income for a year of a score of many hard-working and worthy men. More of a fool, by several degrees, was the wealthy woman in a New Hampshire town, who had a pet dog buried the other day in a costly casket trimmed with white satin and adorned with cut flowers. Upon such pabulum as this does anarchism feed and grow. The worst and most dangerous elements of society to-day are not to be found in the slums nor in the haunts of vice, but in the mansions of men and women who make no better use of the opportunities which large wealth has afforded them than to feed their own follies and vanities. Can any one read such a book as the recent "Bitter Cry of the Children" and not feel that something is radically wrong in an industrial system which permits the few to amass millions while the thousands are put to it for the bare necessities of life?

WE CAN conceive of no sound and reasonable objection to the bill before the postal committee of the House of Representatives providing for the consolidation of third- and fourth-class mail matter under the general head of merchandise, with a common rate of one cent per two ounces, or eight cents a pound, and with packages limited to four pounds. As the law now stands, books and printed matter make up the third class at the rate of eight cents a pound, while other merchandise is fourth class at double that rate, or sixteen cents a pound. The change proposed is merely one to lower the merchandise rate and abolish the fanciful and uncertain line which now divides the third and fourth classes. It is utterly impossible to explain why, for instance, visiting-cards, printed, should go through the mails at the rate of eight cents a pound, while visiting-cards, blank, should be double that rate. Equally illogical and absurd is the distinction under which certain cereal and vegetable products, when sent for food, should be made to pay double the rate exacted when sent for planting. The bill before the House provides for uniformity in rates and an understandable schedule all around. Postmaster-General Cortelyou favors the change, and several State Legislatures have adopted resolutions in approval. It is not a very radical reform.

IT HAS SEEMED to be a fact of sufficient note and importance to be telegraphed all over the United States that "the rich men of New York are not dodging their taxes this year." As an evidence of that awakened conscience brought about by the insurance investigation and other recent upheavals of the kind, this is surely very gratifying, and we can only hope that the awakening has come to stay. Few things, we are certain, have made more strongly for social discontent and rebellious feeling on the part of the masses of the American people than the ease and celerity with which many of our men of wealth have been able to shift the burden of taxation from their own shoulders to those of their poor and less fortunate fellow-citizens. It is a matter of common knowledge that the average millionaire, living in the lap of luxury and enjoying to the highest every privilege which a free country vouchsafes to its citizens, manages, as a rule, to pay far less, in proportion, of the expenses of government than the farmer or the workman, who has all his earthly possessions in a form where they can be easily seen and sized up by the assessors. Such are the absurdities, complexities, and inconsistencies of our taxation system in general that it is not at all difficult to dodge taxes, provided you have your wealth invested with that end in view and a sufficiently greedy and despicable soul to enable you to do it.

The Rape of Niagara Falls.

APPLICATIONS for copies of the recent issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY containing Gilson Willets's article on "The Rape of Niagara Falls" were so great in number that all available copies, for the time being, were exhausted. The delay is deeply regretted, but all requests for copies will be complied with at the earliest possible moment.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

CAPTAIN TYREE RIVERS, who was wounded during the recent encounter between the American



CAPTAIN TYREE RIVERS,
Brave American officer wounded in
the recent battle with the Moros.
—Stevenson.

forces on the island of Sulu, in the Philippines, and a band of hostile Moros, is one of the most gallant and popular officers in the army. He comes of a long line of Southern ancestors, who were distinguished in the Confederate and Revolutionary wars. He was born in Mississippi, but was appointed to West Point from Tennessee. He and his wife, who was Miss Fenlon, of Kansas City, are well-known leaders

not only in Washington society, but in army society circles throughout the country. Captain Rivers is a veteran of more than one war, having "chased" Indians on the plains, and later serving with distinction in the Cuban campaign, being wounded at the battle of San Juan. It is doubtful if he ever won a harder-fought victory than the capture of Mount Dajo, which is a lava cone 2,100 feet high, with a crater at its summit. The fighting was exceedingly difficult, owing to the extreme steepness of the mount. The last 400 feet was at an angle of sixty degrees, and there were fifty perpendicular ridges covered with a growth of timber and strongly fortified and defended by an invisible force of Moros. The battle exterminated a band of notorious outlaws, who had been raiding friendly Moros and defying American authority.

AMONG ALL the faithful and devoted servitors of the United States government in the lighthouse

department, one of the very oldest in duration of service, until her recent resignation, was Mrs. Julia T. Williams, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Her husband became keeper of the Santa Barbara lighthouse in 1845, and when he died, in 1867, Mrs. Williams took up his work and continued it until recently, when forced to resign her post on account of the infirmities of age. "Every night for thirty-eight years," so runs the official record, "Mrs. Williams climbed to the light at midnight and changed the lamps, and never was she absent from her post except to attend church on the sabbath." Thus does a single sentence cover a life of simple, quiet, unrelenting devotion to the public service in a station which, while involving many privations, and at times not a little peril, brought little reward of a purely material kind. Referring to Mrs. Williams and others of her class in the same service incapacitated by age and infirmities for further duty, the Los Angeles *Evening News* raises the question why the Federal government should not make provision to pension these worthy and faithful public servants. Surely such a pension arrangement would throw no great additional burden upon the public treasury, and who is there to begrudge such a recognition of a country's gratitude to men and women who do so much for others and receive so little.

THE HIGHEST post of honor that the President of the United States can tender to a citizen in New York State is understood to be the collectorship of the port of New York. It has been filled by many eminent men of both political parties. It is a place requiring great ability, a thorough business training, and rare diplomatic talent. The recent re-appointment by President Roosevelt of the Hon. N. N. Stranahan, of Oswego, to the collectorship of New York was anticipated in view of the splendid record the incumbent had made during his first term. Mr. Stranahan is one of the ablest and most popular of the Republican leaders of New York State. During his extended career as a member of the State senate he had a large part in framing the best constructive and reformatory legislation of his party, and he bore the highest character for integrity, industry, and square dealing. The commercial interests of the great port of New York could not be intrusted to abler hands.

THE IMPRESSION is abroad that Indiana grows only poets and presidential candidates, but that is a mistake. The Hoosier State raises a very large crop of brains. Both the Senators and all the Congressmen from Indiana now at Washington are college-bred men, outranking Massachusetts, which has hitherto led the line in the number of collegians. The Representatives of the Evansville, Muncie and Mount Vernon districts, were educated at Indiana University. The Representative of the South Bend district was educated at Ann Arbor, the Representative of the Rushville district at De Pauw University, and the Representatives of the other Indiana districts in various other institutions of learning.

A SENSATION WAS created in diplomatic circles recently by the sudden announcement that Bel-



BELAMY STORER,
The Ohio politician who has just been
superseded as minister to
Austria.—Schmidt.

amy Storer had been superseded as minister to Austria-Hungary by President Roosevelt, by the appointment of Charles S. Francis, of Troy, N. Y. Various explanations of Mr. Storer's retirement were given. It was stated that he had neglected his duties recently, and had failed to answer official letters forwarded from Washington. But it is believed that the real reason for his retirement was the misdirected zeal of Mrs. Storer in her effort to secure a cardinal's hat from Rome for Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota. Mrs. Storer was a Cincinnati woman, and a member of the Longworth family, with whom the President's daughter is connected by marriage. She founded the famous Rookwood Pottery, and became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. Her husband, who had also been a politician of note in Ohio, followed her example and, displaying the characteristic zeal of converts to any cause, sought close affiliations with Rome and its representatives. It is no secret that there has been something of a strife among the leading Roman Catholic clergymen of America for the honors of the cardinalate. Mr. and Mrs. Storer took the side of Archbishop Ireland, and, it is said, undertook to interest President Roosevelt, as a friend of the archbishop, in the effort they were making. He declined to be drawn into the controversy, and decided it would be better for all concerned to have a representative at the court of Austria who would pay more attention to diplomatic duties and less to church politics.

NOTWITHSTANDING old-fashioned Americans are inclined to frown at the idea of a girl or woman



MISS MAY SUTTON,
The world's woman tennis champion, a leading figure at a recent
tournament in California.—Fitch Studio.

competing with her sisters and with men for athletic prizes and a certain sort of fame, it is a fact that there are thousands of the "gentler sex" who nowadays spend much time in athletic competition. This feminine fad is typically American and characteristic of our age. Its best feature is that it adds to health and vitality, and this consideration may overbalance the objections advanced by the conservatives. At any rate, tennis is an ideal woman's game, and nowhere is it exalted more than in southern California resorts. There woman is in the great majority, and in the absence of man tennis becomes a passion. There was developed the world's woman champion, Miss May Sutton, who beat all comers last year in England for the coveted title. She has been champion among American women for years, and intends to defend her title wherever the tournaments are held. The accompanying characteristic pose shows Miss Sutton in a court at Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, Cal., where she won the singles in the winter tournament. Few men are expert enough to defeat this young woman.

AN OFFICIAL career most unusual—perhaps un-

precedented—in some of its aspects of honor is that of the Hon. Charles S. Francis, of Troy, N. Y., who was appointed by President McKinley as minister to Greece, a post which his father, the late Hon. John M. Francis, had previously filled, and who has just been selected by President Roosevelt as ambassador to Austria-Hungary, a place also formerly held by his father. It is extremely fortunate that at this time, when political conditions in the Austrian empire are unsettled and threatening, and the gravest complications affecting all Europe are possible, the representative of the United States at Vienna is to be a strong, clear-headed, and able man like Mr. Francis, with already a considerable experience in diplomacy. Mr. Francis's record in the diplomatic service was so excellent as to augur for him a career at Vienna that will prove creditable to his country as well as to himself. The new ambassador has a national reputation as the editor and owner of the influential *Troy Times*, which his father founded, and which has greatly prospered under the son's administration. He is a graduate and trustee of Cornell University, a regent of the University of New York, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Society of the War of 1812.



HON. CHARLES S. FRANCIS,
The journalist, lately appointed
ambassador to Austria-
Hungary.—Rockwood.

ANY DOUBT that may have existed as to the serious intention of the well-known newspaper correspondent, Walter Wellman, to make a dash for the north pole in a dirigible balloon should have been dispelled by his speech at a recent smoker of the Motor Club, of New York, where he was a guest of honor. Mr. Wellman announced that he had contracted in Paris for a 100-foot air-ship, and that he proposed, with four companions, to sail in it from Spitzbergen to the pole, a distance of 1,200 miles. The aerial vessel, he said, would be supplied with sufficient motive power to take him to his polar destination and part way back, through the air, but for the remaining distance he would depend on motor sledges, which he expected to have with him, or on dog sledges, traveling on the ice and snow. Though the explorer's calculation appears correct, and though he has had much experience in the arctic regions, his enterprise will be daring in the extreme. Everybody, and particularly every one connected with the press, will watch this hazardous undertaking with intense interest, and will wish Mr. Wellman all success. The adventurous newspaper man has won undying fame in other fields of exploration, and why not in this one? Quite a number of the explorers will be faring towards the pole this year, but if Mr. Wellman has no bad luck he should be able to outdo all rivals. While not an enthusiast on the subject, Mr. Wellman is confident that he will succeed.

NO LIVING American clergyman is more widely

known and more highly honored than Dr. Washington Gladden, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, O., and it was entirely fitting that the recent seventieth birthday of this distinguished leader should not be allowed to pass unnoticed by his fellow-citizens in Ohio and elsewhere. The anniversary was made the occasion of a special service in Dr. Gladden's church, at which he gave some recollections of his long career, reaching back through the days of the Civil War. A banquet was also given in Dr. Gladden's honor by his fellow-clergymen of all denominations, and at still another meeting, at which Judge William T. Spear, of the Ohio Supreme Court, presided, a congratulatory address was presented to him in behalf of the church to which he has ministered for the past quarter of a century. The Columbus city council, of which Dr. Gladden was formerly a member, passed congratulatory resolutions, and telegrams and letters of a like import came to him from all parts of the country. Dr. Gladden's field of activity has been wide and varied, but he is best known as a writer and speaker on social reform. He has been closely identified also with the movement for church federation, and his book, "The Christian League of Connecticut," did much toward focusing public thought on this subject. Dr. Gladden has also taken a deep interest in the work of the National Municipal League, and has done much toward forwarding its objects. He is the author of some thirty books on religious, social, and economic problems, some of which have attained a large circulation. Last year Dr. Gladden was elected moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches, the highest and most influential office in the gift of his denomination.



WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D.,
The writer and orator, whose
seventieth birthday was re-
cently celebrated.—Baker.

Inside Glimpse of the Circus on Opening Day

By L. O. Thayer

"THANK GOODNESS, we're off for the summer!" fervently exclaimed Spader Johnson, the comical musical clown. "Whoop-ee!" yelled a chorus of funny men, and a dozen danced or turned flip-flaps on the hard board floor "behind the scenes" in Madison Square Garden, New York. "Easy money for me, now," ejaculated Bob Bixby, the chief of properties, as the smile expanded over his youngish-looking face. "It's my last opening with the 'greatest' and the best," said Tody Hamilton, the dean of press agents, who is dropping out for a year's rest.

The time is 2 P. M., on March 15th. The ring-master's whistle has an electrifying effect on the baton of Carl Claire, the leader of the band, and a burst of brass seeks out each nook of the mammoth auditorium. Tiers upon tiers of seats are filled by expectant and happy faces. The huge swinging doors on the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden suddenly open, and a band of Russian soldiers enters and proceeds to camp. A Japanese spy is discovered, and a shot brings a company of the Mikado's gallant soldiers. A battle is about to begin when a flag of truce quivers with the rapid advance of a Japanese officer. He announces that an armistice has been agreed upon. The huge doors swing again to let these actors out and the "peace pageant" in. Bolossy Kiralfy, the director, unrecognizable in an Indian costume, enters with a host of girls and men, beautifully costumed, gayly caparisoned horses, stately elephants, velvet-garbed, and bored camels, with languid pace—all issuing from the mystic chasm to the sawdust arena in a steady stream, till the mass of moving color is mixed in a chaotic, conglomerate picture. The circus has started for a seven-months' tour.

"It looks mighty easy, doesn't it?" softly remarked James A. Bailey, the head and front of the Barnum & Bailey aggregation of wonders. He was as pleased as the happiest child viewing its first circus. "I guess we are all glad to-day; I know I am. You see, the hard part of this business is in planning and the ceaseless labor in perfecting those plans for a real opening like this. Our busiest time is the winter in our general offices in New York. When we get on the road everything is comparatively easy."

The real opening day of the circus is the night before—to use a Hibernianism—when the last rehearsal is given in full panoply and with full lighting effects. Of course the acrobats, riders, and trainers have been busy all winter. The attractions and performing people have been engaged months before by the agents abroad, or the sharp-eyed managers at home. Rehearsals without number have been conducted all over the city and in Bridgeport, the winter home of the circus. Each rope has been tested, each wire submitted to strain, each man or woman performer notified of the exact minute of appearance, each laborer told off to a particular rope for each act and a particular piece of apparatus.

The opening day has hardly dawned before a small army of workers are full of life. The insistent animals make themselves heard. The nocturnal beasts have restlessly exercised, and breakfast-time finds them the anxious possessors of healthy appetites. The wagon-loads of meat, vegetables, hay, grain, etc., must be at the doors on time, or the boss of the menagerie, George Conklin, will say things, and perhaps change his butcher and green-grocer.

Around eight o'clock the financial department gets busy. The press representatives come in a bit later, and the "front of the house" begins to look alive. Back with Bob Bixby, the boss of the performing end, there has been a lot of work done by this time. The guy-ropes and wires have been tested, the "props" and costumes made ready. Mrs. White, in the wardrobe room, has her assistants busily sewing. Everything is in place. Out in the arena there are rehearsals, or practice work of various performers.

It is ten-thirty o'clock, and here comes "a regiment of photographers," as Mr. Bailey calls them. By arrangement through the press agents, Tody Hamilton, Will Coxey, or Dan Fishell, the men from the papers are to make time exposures of various scenes. Of course the greatest thing in demand is *chic* little Octavia La Tour, who is this year's star of the show. She it is who makes the dash in the auto down the steep incline, hits the huge spring at the dip, which whirls the rear of the auto faster through mid-air than the front, thus completing a somersault, and then lands right side up and undamaged on the huge receiving-pad seventy-five feet away. As it is impossible to catch her in her feat by snap-shot, owing to the lack of night, the photographers take the smiling bit of French femininity at various points as she poses.

It was a curious sight, that hour before noon in the arena. Mr. Bailey was there, smiling and interested. The little French woman, attended by the inventor of the apparatus, and her numerous French friends were jabbering, the stage-manager and half a dozen other department heads were offering suggestions over "The Limit" poses until nothing was coming of it. "Hold on!" came in decisive tones from the white-bearded man, who had been smoking as he viewed the scene from the background. "Photographers, what do you want?" imperatively asked Mr. Bailey. "We want her to pose just like she was doin' her act," put in a camera man. "All right," replied the man of action; "haul her ten feet up the incline." And the ropemen tailed on to the line and held the auto.

These poses out of the way, the lynx-eyed men

with cameras pounced upon Rosa Wedsted, the Finnish giantess, whom they caught while she was striding around with a friend and a child. The tall woman stolidly obeyed the injunction to look pleasant. Over in a corner Bolossy Kiralfy was stamping his foot to accelerate the time of a flock of trumpeters in their street clothes. Dan Ryan, the German clown with an Irish name, was out exercising his geese steeds, and he happened to get in focus.

While we have been watching how the press stories are made, the treasurer, Charles R. Hutchinson, has had his ticket-sellers busy in the box-office since nine o'clock. They will get busier and busier until two o'clock. The ticket-sellers are the swiftest things in money changing. A mistake is rare. It is remarkable how rapidly the line in front of the ticket windows melts away. The doormen and fourteen book-keepers are under the charge of the treasurer, who also pays all bills O. K.'ed by the responsible heads of the departments. There are six auditors, who go over the summary of each performance, and each night the balance-sheet shows the profit for the day and the tour.

There are sixty ushers, and the seating arrangements are well-nigh perfect. To show how important this department is considered it might be stated that the chief usher, Charles Bernard, gets \$3,000 a year.

But the chains on the entrances have been slipped by the doormen, and the eager crowd is pushing in. The doormen have their hands full, as well as their eyes, for they must not skip a ticket, nor let the unticketed in. The crowd makes a break for the freak-room, where a trio already is pounding out "music." The gaping crowd slowly makes the round of the freak-house as each "artist" does his turn. Here, next to the Gitana troupe, the members of which sing, play and dance, are the Lilliputians and the modern Gulliver, George Auger, the eight-foot Welsh giant, who wants to write a play and appear as "Gulliver in the Land of Lilliput." The giantess, the snake-charmer, Marie the 400-pound woman, the tattooed man, the three-legged boy, and the others are on good terms and live together like a happy family, on the road, in their special cars. There is, however, a jealous feud on between the lion-faced boy and Krao, the missing link. On the road the freaks have their own cooks and table, and do not mix with the performers.

But it is behind the scenes that the favored observer finds the things of chief interest. Here comes a squad of men ready for the opening parade. Beives of girls come tumbling down the stairs in orderly confusion. Some are mounting elephants, some the camels, others quickly swing into easy seats on horses, and still others get ready for poses on the gorgeous floats. One is struck with the richness of the fresh costumes. Close inspection discloses the fact that velvets, costly silks, rich brocades, and real tinsel have been lavished to make the spectacle. The elephants' robes each cost a large sum, and all are said to be worth \$12,000.

On the northeast corner of the Garden the horses are coming up the incline from their stalls in the basement. Each animal and person has his particular place in the parade, and it is marvelous how the 300 persons and 150 animals fit into their niches without friction. On the south corner the twenty-five camels have slowly lumbered up from below, and then the commands of the elephant men are heard. Old Babe, the six-ton leader, comes slowly up the incline, feeling her way along with timid steps, and encouraged by George Bates, the chief. Her twenty-five comrades follow the leader unhesitatingly, and all are ranged in military precision, facing the closed door into the arena. The elephant men then give an exhibition of quick harnessing. The mahouts mount to their seats by means of ladders, and every one waits the whistle for the procession to enter.

As soon as all this jumble is out of the way a squad of clowns appear. Each year the ingenuity of these serious fellows is taxed to invent new grotesque costumes and make-ups. Then come bounding along a half-dozen jumpers. The air is chilly, and they dance and indulge in short sprints to limber up and to keep warm. The band up above has its work cut out during the peace pageant, playing Japanese and Russian airs, then switching to the beloved tunes of our own country as the action proceeds. As "The Star-spangled Banner," "Dixie," and "America" follow, the scene-shifters and performers awaiting their turns in back sing and beat time with their feet. The doors soon open and in piles the variegated regiment required in the peace pageant. Here is the only confusion that seems to be really unavoidable; the quick stowing away of 150 animals is a serious problem. The 300 humans take care of themselves, for they rush up stairs to re-dress. The elephants are kept in the arena side by side while the jumpers do all sorts of "stunts." The three rings also are occupied by bareback riders long enough to enable the unraveling of the puzzle behind the scenes.

While one hundred handy men are laboring out of sight of the audience, the five children's displays are being gotten together, waiting for the bell. The trained horses, the intelligent seals, the comical canines, yes, and a troupe of trained goats, will soon make children of every one in the amphitheatre. The remarkable troupe directed by Henry Mooney, the elephant trainer, in which the huge pachyderms cut capers with tiny ponies and delighted dogs, is being

held in leash at the door. All the "props" used in the opening parade are now stowed away. Girls all ready for coming acts, wearing bath-robes to keep warm, are constantly dropping in and forming groups of chatterers, or peeping through knot-holes at the performance inside. Men athletes, aerial gymnasts, and bareback riders are constantly on the move in order to keep limber. They wear wooden clogs to keep their frail shoes from injury. A bunch of Japs come along, a ring is speedily formed, and a burly scene-shifter is performing agonizing contortions with a ninety-pound Jap a-hold of his wrist. The clowns are busy arranging their mirth-provoking dummies, or are changing their grotesque suits for their next appearance. A man "from out front" is tacking up notices signed by Mr. Bailey, and the performers are informing themselves of the orders. It is apparently a happy-go-lucky scene, but one by one and group by group the wandering crowd melt away to do their acts. They return in a few minutes and hasten away to dress.

We naturally would think that the busiest man here, and the most irascible, ought to be the chief of this puzzledom, Bob Bixby. Not so. We notice a tall, thin man, wandering around in a seemingly aimless manner. He is held up every few minutes by men and women who ask questions or tell their troubles. He attends to all smilingly, and is the most unconcerned and calmest man back of the scenes. "Well, you see," he says, "my heavy work has been done, so far as getting the show under way. I expect that everything will now run along smoothly. When friction arises, then I take notice. I am generally on the spot the minute trouble breaks out."

This is verified within a few minutes in an unexpected way. The elephants are occupying the three rings. Suddenly there is a trumpet sound of an angry animal, followed by a whistle. The four door-keepers at the peep-holes yell as one man, but Bixby has already popped out of his office on a run. He flies to the door and sees the squad of trained elephants in the middle ring coming down the sawdust track on the jump. Mooney and his men are jabbing with their hooked canes, all the time shouting commands that go unheeded. Coco, the recalcitrant beast that started the trouble, seems bent on banging through the doors. Bixby shouts, "Throw them open!" and the mad squad comes tumbling in. The elephant men from below are at the doors as soon as their angry charges. Quieting methods are used and the incident ends.

It isn't five minutes before another exciting incident draws Bixby into action. The star equestriennes have gone out with Josie Demott in the middle ring. She does the only somersault bareback riding in the world. While trying this difficult feat she falls from her prancing horse. The woman tries to rise and then falls back. Bixby is at the gate again. One view and he dodges back. "Doc, Doc!" From nowhere in particular appears a clean-cut young man with a bag. It is Doc. Ivers, who travels with the show, with an assistant and three nurses. The ring men have the rider back in no time; a quick examination is made, and an order for an ambulance is sent out. Josie has suffered a fractured hip.

And so it goes, act after act in rapid succession. The climaxes always come at the end of the programme. The star feature of last year's show, "The Dip of Death," is the secondary feature now, and "The Limit" is the star feature. There really is not much difference between the two, either in the danger or sensation. I would as soon do one as the other, and much rather do neither. To me the most remarkable feature connected with these two acts is the language of the press agent in describing them on the programme. The English language does not contain a more remarkable aggregation of descriptive adjectives in continuity. These acts are a fitting climax to a show that represents an investment of millions, has a daily expense of \$7,000, and attracts some three million spectators each year—a show known in a dozen countries, and a place that is steeped with human interest.

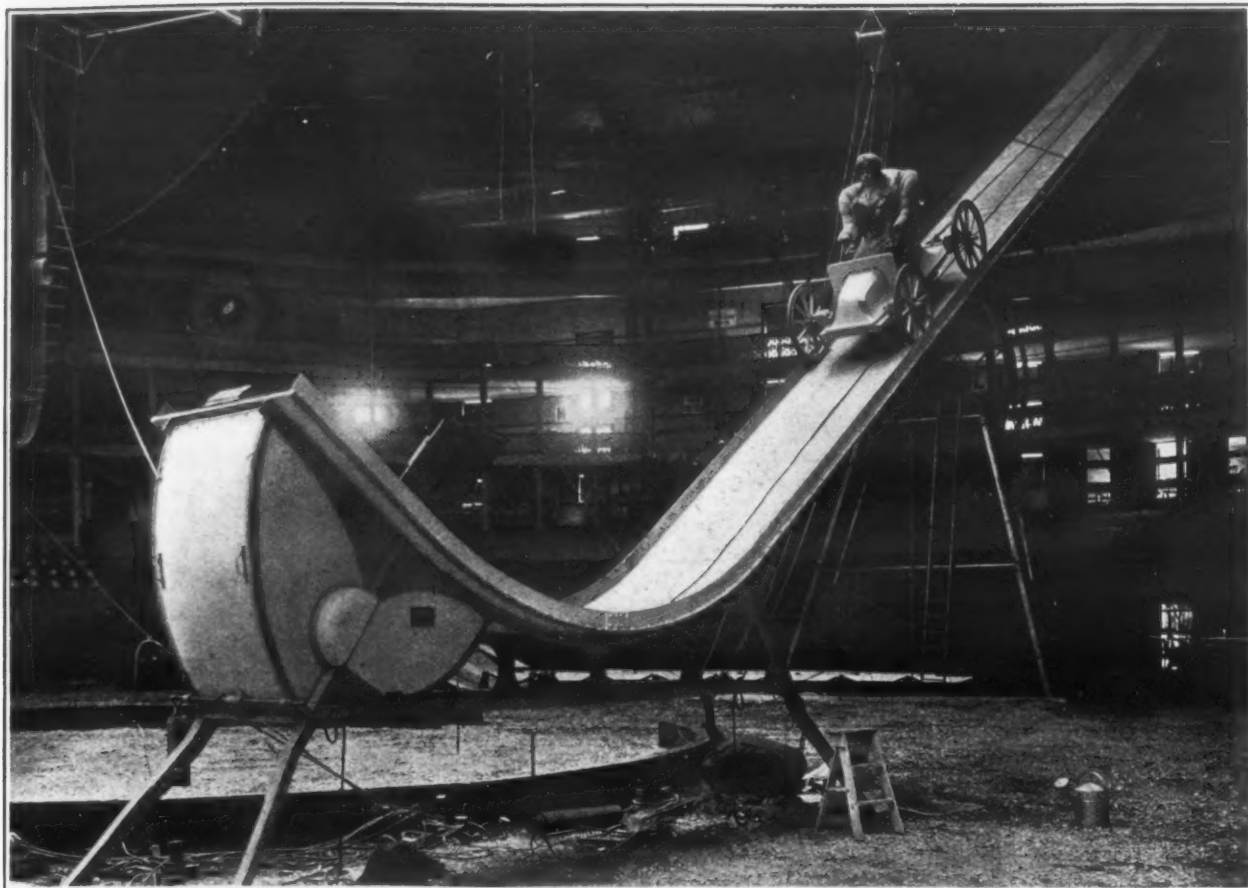
One of the Best Mining Investments.

THE FIRST mortgage bonds, drawing six per cent. interest and carrying a fifty per cent. stock bonus, now being offered by the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, unquestionably constitute one of the best mining investments on the market to-day.

The reasons are plain: First, because the bonds are secured by a first mortgage on this magnificent property readily worth over \$2,000,000, while only \$200,000 worth of bonds are to be sold; second, the capitalization of the company is only \$1,250,000, which is conceded by all mining men who know the property to be ridiculously low; third, the property is well equipped, and with the working capital now being raised will be made one of the best payers in the country.

An investment in these securities on the present basis therefore assures the investor the return of his principal and six per cent. interest in a few years, and leaves him the possessor of a block of stock that must quickly increase in value.

Full information regarding this investment will be sent, including the latest illustrated booklets, references, etc., upon request by addressing Thomas J. Curran, president, 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



OCTAVIA LA TOUR HAVING FUN WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHERS AS SHE POSED TO SHOW WHERE HER AUTO GATHERS SPEED FOR "THE LIMIT."



THE "BEAUTY WARBLERS" OF THE PEACE PAGEANT PRACTICING THEIR FANFARE.



DAN RYAN SHOWS THE ARMY OF PHOTOGRAPHERS THE LATEST THING IN TALLY-HOB.

WITH THE CIRCUS-MAKERS ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE SEASON.—A. E. Dunn.

The Great Southwest Mining Camp.

THOSE WHO RECALL the remarkable mining excitement which attended the discovery of the famous placer mines near Hillsboro, N. M., about forty years ago, will not be surprised to learn, from a recent issue of the Hillsboro *Advocate*, that great interest is now being manifested in the development of the numerous mining properties, with valuable fissure veins, which have recently been opened in this camp.

One of these, the Bonanza, has already paid for itself and its equipment, including a twenty-stamp mill, a general store, and a railroad to the mine from Hillsboro. This is regarded as an unusually good showing, considering that the mill has only been running about a year. This mine adjoins the valuable properties of the Sierra Con. Gold and Copper Mining Company, of which ex-Senator Warner Miller is president. The improvements on this property, which have recently been made, and which will be completed with the erection of the steel mill (material for which has already been ordered), include new pumping machinery and hoisting apparatus, reaching to the depth of 1,000 feet in the Opportunity and Snake mines.

The *Advocate* speaks of the large influx of visitors to this mining camp, and of the fact that a widespread interest is now being manifested in the developments of the past few months, especially on the Sierra Con. properties. The *Advocate*, and the people of Hillsboro, are predicting a wonderful future for the Hillsboro district, and there is every reason to justify these predictions.

The *Advocate* reports that so many strangers, looking for investments, and so many prospectors, are flocking into Hillsboro that adequate hotel accommo-

dations cannot be provided. Miners from many of the surrounding camps, attracted by the news of the valuable strikes around Hillsboro, and the large amounts of money being expended by the Bonanza, the Sierra Con., and other companies in the development of their properties, are hastening to the camp and finding plenty of opportunities for employment.

The *Advocate* announces the expected visit of ex-Senator Warner Miller and some of the leading directors of the Sierra Con., with Colonel William F. Farish, the eminent mining engineer from Denver, who has already reported most favorably on the Sierra Con., and who will now report on the splendid progress of its development work.

It is not surprising that the allotment of bonds, with a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock, which the Sierra Con. offered a short time ago for public subscription, has been almost entirely taken up; so much so, that it is deemed proper to repeat the announcement that it may be withdrawn at any date, without further notice. After these bonds have been disposed of, no further allotment will be made with a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock, and possibly no stock bonus of any amount.

Owing to the excellent reports from the property, the extended work that has been done upon it, and the admirable financial condition of the company, the officers feel that the stock should now be selling at par. In fact, offers for large blocks of the stock have been refused, mainly because they were made by brokers for speculative purposes. If an allotment of stock is offered for sale by the company, it will first be offered to the present bondholders, who have also been given the preference in the sale of bonds with a stock bonus. Those who have not familiarized themselves with this valuable property, in the great mining region of the

Southwest, can obtain full information from the illustrated literature of the company, which will be sent them without charge on application to the Hon. Warner Miller, president, or Mr. Robert H. Hopper, vice-president, Sierra Con. Gold and Copper Mining Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

The stockholders of the company will be delighted to know that, on the return of President Miller and his associate directors and Colonel Farish, a full report of the exact condition of the property, the details of the work that has been done, and of the condition and prospects, will be made for their information. It has always been the policy of the Sierra Con. management to keep its bondholders and stockholders fully informed as to the progress of its affairs. It has found great satisfaction in the knowledge that this has stimulated the interest and the enthusiasm of its stockholders, and it has determined to consistently follow out this policy in all the future. Stockholders are always invited to communicate with the company whenever they desire information, and it will always cheerfully be given.

Finishing Our New War-ships.

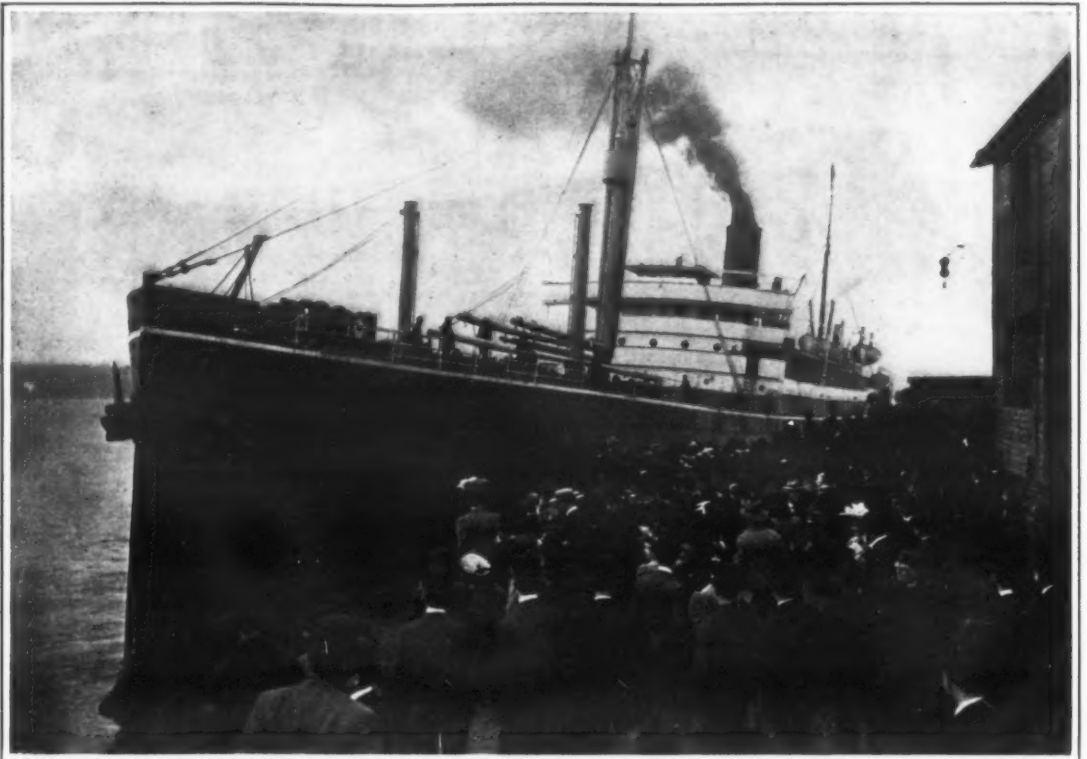
THIS YEAR will see the cleaning up of our present naval-building programme. There are now thirteen battle-ships under way. Seven of these ought to be ready for service by the end of summer, along with four armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, two training-ships, and two torpedo-boat destroyers. By January there will be six battle-ships, two armored cruisers, and three scouts nearly completed, with two battle-ships and two colliers barely started.

A Million Souls Face Starvation in Japan

By Everett Thorne



FAMISHED BOY MAKING "HUNGER BREAD" OUT OF GROUND BURDOCK LEAVES AND RICE.



STEAMER "SHAWMUT" SAILING FROM SEATTLE WITH A HUGE FOOD CARGO FOR THE STARVING, GIVEN BY WASHINGTON PEOPLE.—Ansel Curtis.



SEVERE COLD AND DEEP SNOW ADD TO THE SUFFERING OF A MILLION JAPANESE.



JAPANESE OFFICIALS OFFERING FOOD PACKAGES TO A GRATEFUL WOMAN, A TYPE OF HUNGRY THOUSANDS.



A STARVING MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN PRAYING IN THEIR DOORWAY THAT FOOD MAY COME.

ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DIREFUL SCENES IN THE FAMINE-STRICKEN PROVINCES OF JAPAN, SENT BY MISSIONARIES TO THE "CHRISTIAN HERALD."

IN THE northern section of Japan there are 1,000,000 persons who are fighting against fate; for existence, however meagre; who are dying by hundreds for lack of a few cargoes of rice, and who are succumbing to the inevitable because their un nourished bodies cannot withstand the chill of a severe winter. It is the first great famine in Japan the world has heard of since 1840. The cry appeals to the heart because the famine affects a people who have suffered much, and joyfully, for their nation. Patriotism has been like a mountainous wave in victorious Nippon for several years; it has made possible the elimination of a national ogre through a successful war, but at a terrible cost.

One of the saddest features of wars is the inevitable economic depression following peace, and Japan is no exception. We hear so many stories daily of the sufferings of the Russian peasants that we have grown callous, but the starvation of a million of hitherto self-supporting Japanese somehow appeals to our hearts.

Since the harrowing details have seeped out of the hapless region, the full extent of the suffering has accumulated into a conglomerate mass of heart-rending heroism. There has been no complaining heard, and the people suffered for months before the government took action for relief. From last spring until recently the government concealed the true condition in that section from the world. This unfortunate, not to say criminal, delay makes quick relief all the more urgent. One million dollars' worth of food would, if on hand in the suffering region, save half a million lives.

Since the Japanese government realized the extent of the famine it has been doing commendable work for relief, but it has not gotten the upper hand of the situation. The full extent of the suffering had grown day by day until even the government was appalled. The suffering people, with that innate secrecy so characteristic of the Japanese, concealed their own condi-

tion until it became a matter of life or death. This condition apparently affected hundreds of thousands of farmers at the same time, and as a result the government found itself swamped with the burden of feeding a million souls.

The fanaticism that glorified the martyrs of Port Arthur is now frowned upon in official circles, but it is responsible for that pride which has kept the true situation in the north of Japan a secret. From pride the ministry has not appealed to the world, and only recently gave permission to Count Matsukata, president of the Japanese Red Cross, to ask for aid. In a few weeks the United States has responded nobly, and \$125,000 has gone abroad to buy rice and flour for those still alive. Nearly all of this sum has been collected and forwarded by Dr. Louis Klopsch, editor of the *Christian Herald*. President Roosevelt issued an appeal to the public immediately after our consul-general in Yokohama cabled the facts. On the same day Dr. Klopsch cabled \$10,000, and a like sum has been going forward weekly.

On March 8th Governor Higgins, of New York, sent out a proclamation to the State for funds for "the relief of a brave people in distress." The Red Cross in New York is perfecting an organization in every county with county headquarters, and effective appeals are being made through these sub-branches. Jacob H. Schiff is treasurer of the New York State branch of the Red Cross, the headquarters being at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York. He and the *Christian Herald* will forward all contributions as fast as received. Dr. Klopsch has planned a relief campaign, and has started for Japan to see that the best use of our contributions is made.

The famine is confined principally to the three northern provinces of Japan—Fukushima, Iwate, and Miyagi—the total population last year being about 2,750,000. Nearly all of these people are in distress, but one-third of the number are facing starvation, while

nearly 50,000 have succumbed. The famine began nearly a year ago. The rice and grain crops then were almost a total failure because of unprecedented rain-fall. The three provinces are called the granary of the nation, and usually as much rice is sold to the south as can be spared. The yield of rice in this section last year was under fifteen per cent. of the normal crop, and suffering rapidly descended. While this was known to the ministry, it was kept a strict secret. The peace envoys in Portsmouth knew about it, and this knowledge was an important factor in the final compromise. This district had been hard hit, for the pick of the men had been taken to make up General Kuroki's victorious "second army."

The handicapped government took hold of the problem of life as soon as the problem of death was solved at Portsmouth, and public works were planned on a scale that startled the conservative leaders. The ministry saw the grim spectre of hard times when the huge army should be released. But the daring of Count Okuma's projects could not provide for all the idle, or relieve the millions in the north, for there the population depended on agriculture, and the rice and grain that were not forthcoming made their absence felt in Tokio and Yokohama. Vast importations of food were necessary to keep the bulk of the nation from hunger in the south, but these millions could pay for their supplies. Surplus money and surplus imports of food were sent north, but the supply was sufficient only for two-thirds of the population.

All told, the loss of the crops in the three provinces reached the enormous sum of \$14,000,000. Rice and grain are needed for seed as much as to keep alive the million souls. Unless the planting is under way soon there will be a worse situation before another winter comes.

These unhappy people do not give up without a struggle. Every yard of soil in the valleys and on the

Continued on page 335.



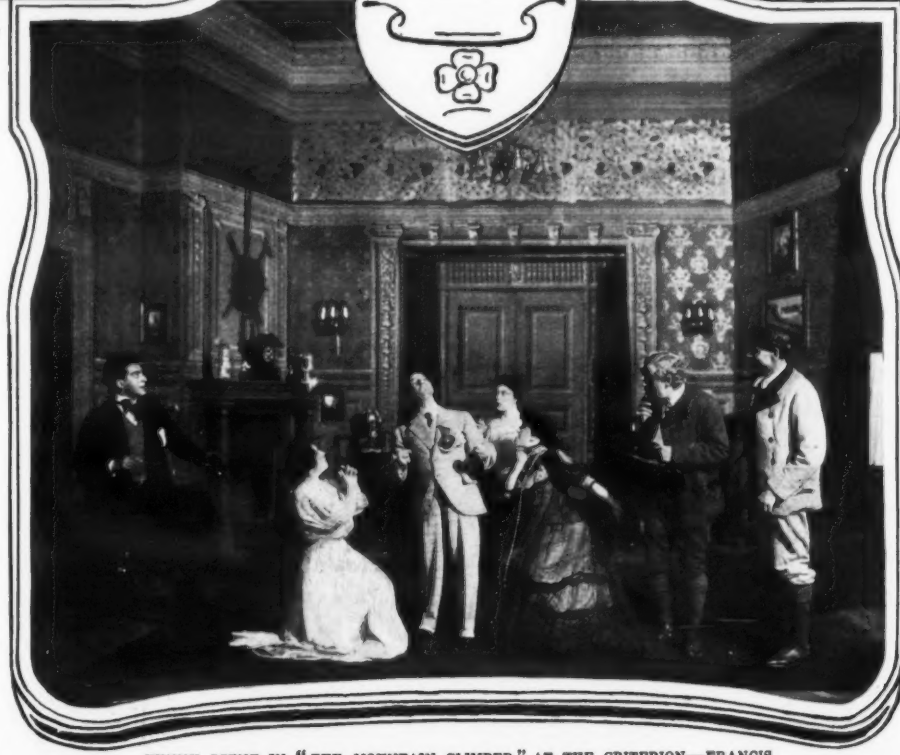
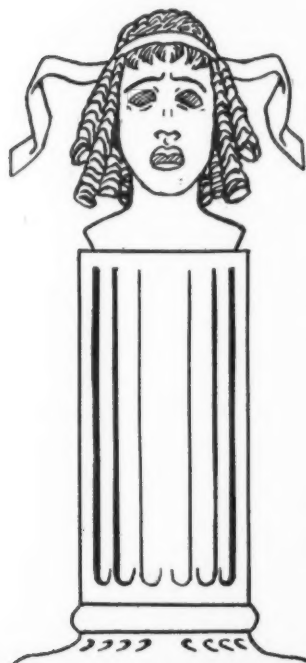
LAWRENCE D'ORSAY IN "THE EMBASSY BALL," AT DALY'S.
Hallen.



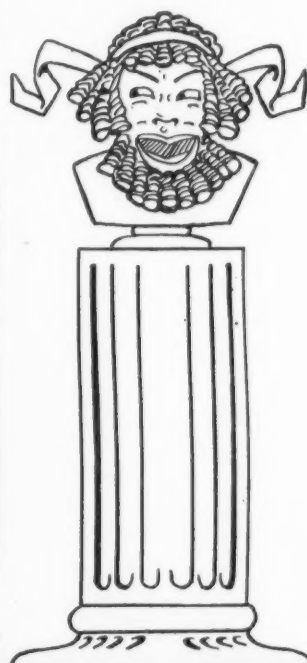
SARAH TRUAX IN "THE PRINCE OF INDIA,"
COLONIAL, CHICAGO.—O. Sarony.



WILLIAM FARNUM AND GERALD LAWRENCE IN "THE PRINCE OF INDIA,"
COLONIAL, CHICAGO.—Hall.



FUNNY SCENE IN "THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER," AT THE CRITERION—FRANCIS WILSON IN THE CENTRE OF THE STAGE.—Hall.



DOROTHY REVELL IN "COUSIN LOUISA," PARK THEATRE, BOSTON,
APRIL 23.—Misses Selby.



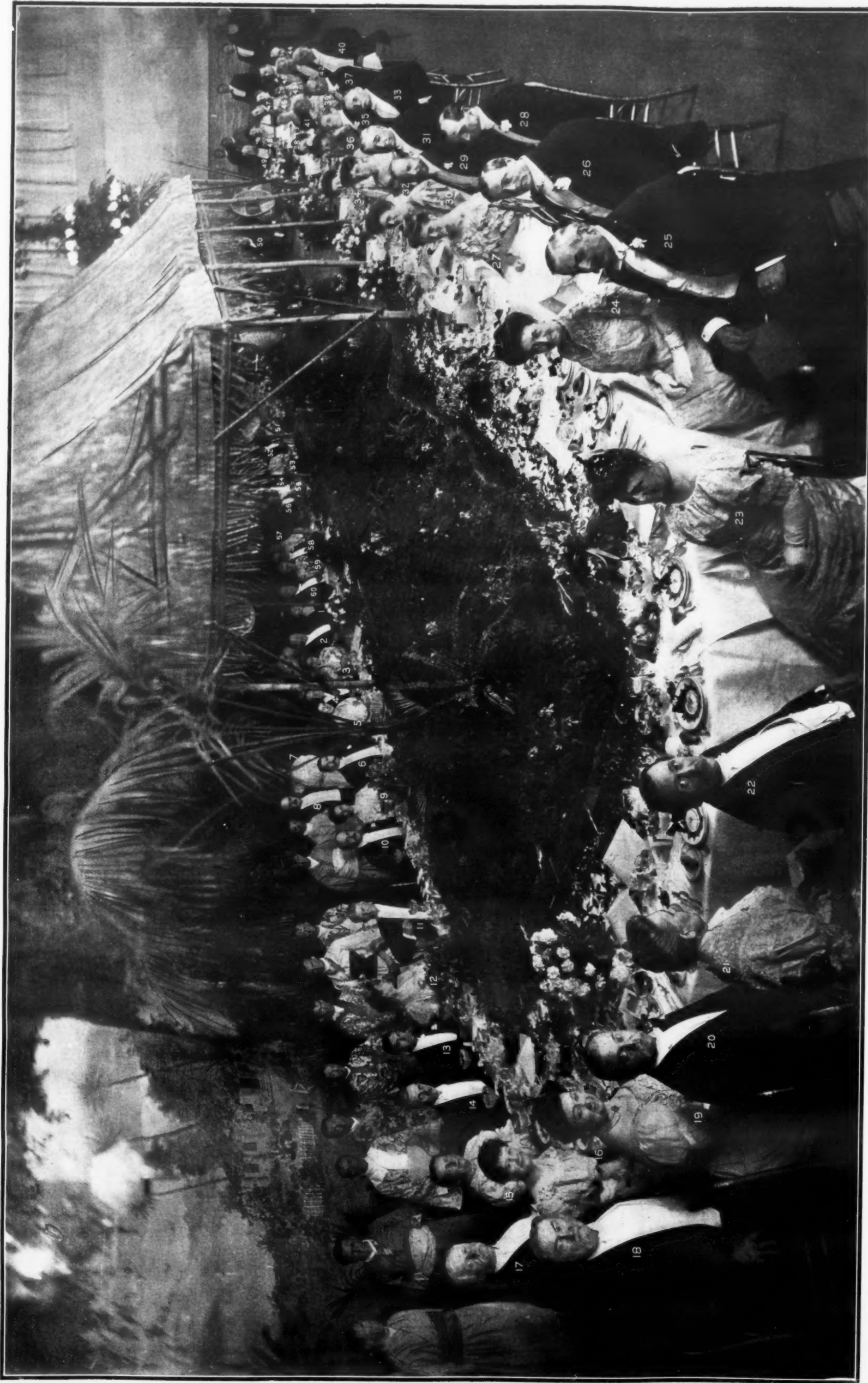
R. D. MC LEAN, THE "GENERAL KENDRICK" IN "THE HEART OF MARYLAND."—Marceau.



ROSE LA HARTE, PRIMA DONNA IN "A SOCIETY CIRCUS," HIPPODROME.—O. Sarony.

GOOD THINGS OFFERED UP ON THE ALTAR OF THESPIAS.

MANY NOVELTIES ON THE STAGE POSTPONE THE WANING OF THE SEASON IN NEW YORK AND THE LARGE CITIES.



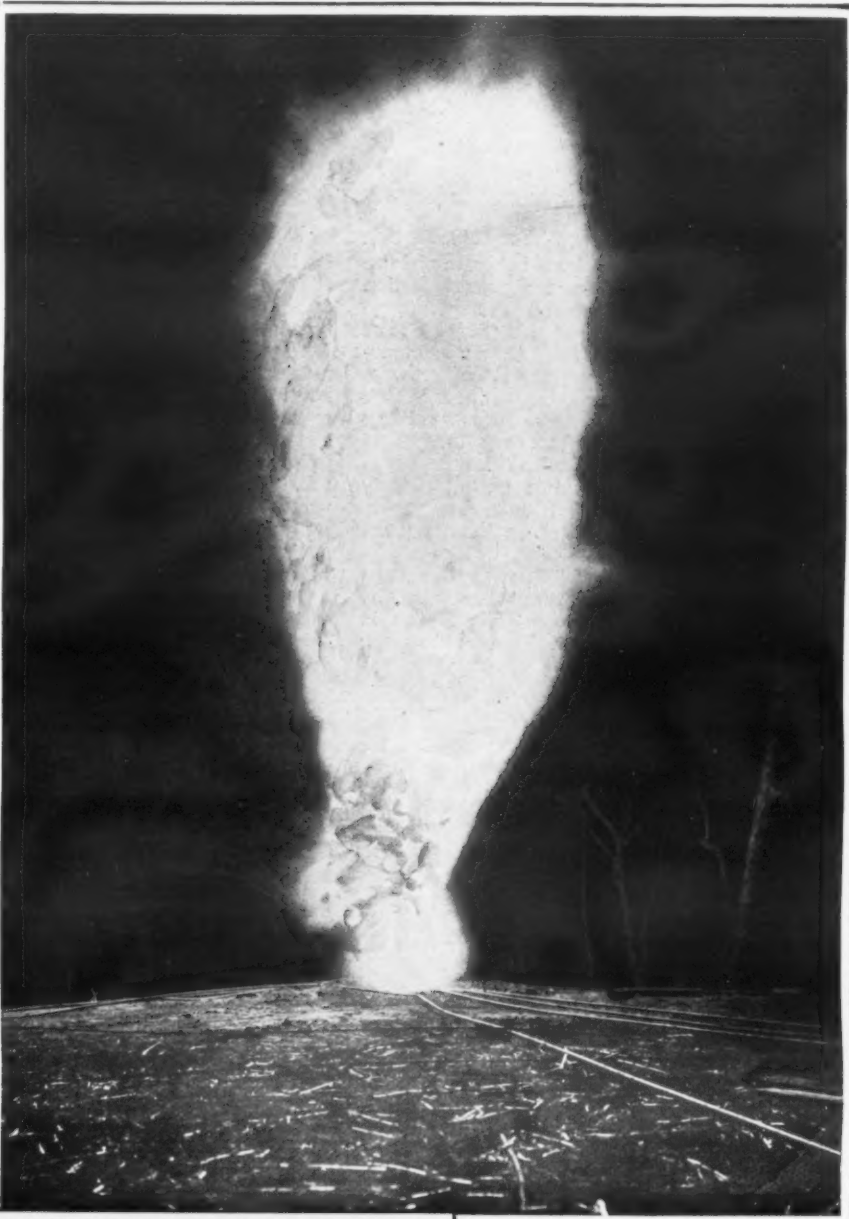
1. Mrs. Longworth, 2. Secretary of War Taft, 3. Mrs. Nathan B. Scott, 4. Senator F. G. Newlands, 5. Mrs. D. A. de Armond, 6. Major Guy L. Edie, United States Army, 7. Mrs. F. W. Mondell, 8. Representative William E. McKinley (Illinois), 9. Mrs. G. A. Loud, 10. Representative Nicholas Longworth, 11. Mr. J. A. Breckons, 12. Miss Julia Mattis, 13. Mr. Fred W. Carpenter, 14. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 15. Mrs. A. A. Wiley, 16. Representative George A. Loud, 17. Representative George A. Loud, 18. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 19. Miss Cannon, 20. Senator Fred W. Dubois, 21. Mrs. Sereno E. Payne, 22. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 23. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 24. Mrs. J. H. Hill, 25. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 26. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 27. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 28. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 29. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 30. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 31. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 32. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 33. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 34. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 35. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 36. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 37. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 38. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 39. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 40. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 41. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 42. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 43. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 44. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 45. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 46. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 47. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 48. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 49. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 50. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 51. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 52. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 53. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 54. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 55. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 56. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 57. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 58. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 59. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois), 60. Representative George W. Smith (Illinois).

UNIQUE AND PLEASING TRIBUTE TO A POPULAR STATESMAN.

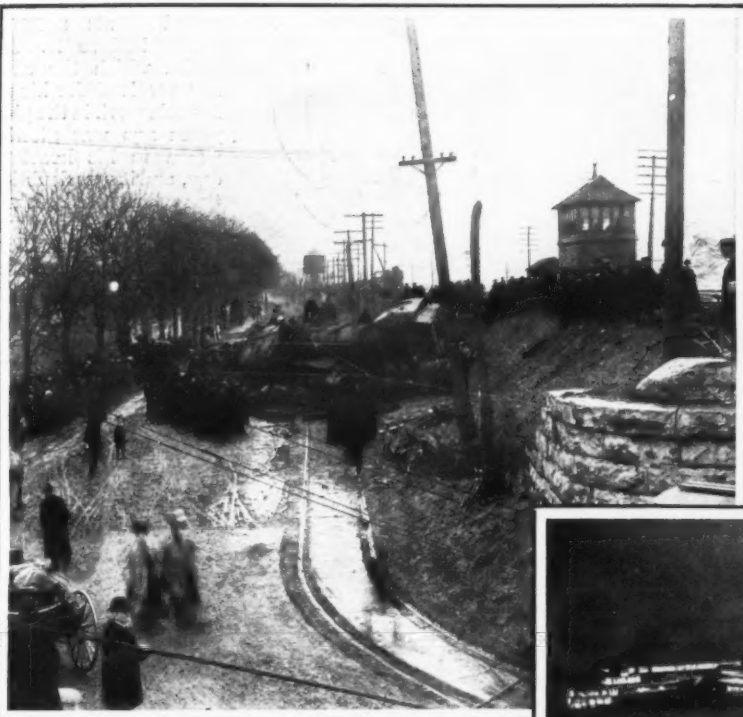
DELIGHTFUL DINNER GIVEN IN HONOR OF SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT IN A FILIPINO "SHACK," AND WITH A TROPICAL SETTING, AT THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, BY MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WHICH ACCOMPANIED HIM TO THE ORIENT.—Copyright, 1906, the George R. Lawrence Co.



ONLY SIX-MASTED BARKENTINE IN THE WORLD, THE "EVERETT G. GRIGGS," WHICH SAILED RECENTLY FROM PUGET SOUND TO MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
H. H. Morrison, Washington.



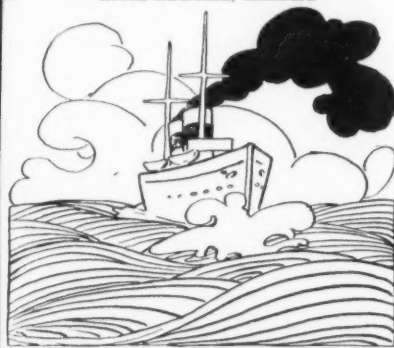
(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) BIGGEST GAS WELL IN THE WORLD ON FIRE AT CANEY, KAN., THROWING UP A FLAME 150 FEET HIGH WHICH CONSUMED 60,000,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS DAILY.
Alfred Anderson, Missouri.



WRECK OF THE PACIFIC EXPRESS ON THE ERIE RAILROAD, AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—THE TRAIN HURLED DOWN A TWENTY-FOOT EMBANKMENT.
American Press Service, Virginia.



TOW OF COAL BARGES ON THE OHIO, EN ROUTE FROM PITTSBURG FOR NEW ORLEANS—FIVE BOATS SANK ON THE WAY.—J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



CURIOUS INCIDENT AT A LUMBER CAMP IN MINNESOTA—HEAVY LOAD OF LOGS DRAWN BY SIX HORSES BREAKS THROUGH THE ICE WITH ONE HORSE.—Walter H. Parker, Minnesota.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—MISSOURI WINS.

CURRENT HAPPENINGS ILLUSTRATED BY SELECTIONS FROM THE PORTFOLIOS OF EXPERT CAMERISTS.

NOVELTIES IN LEADING PLAY-HOUSES ACROSS THE SEA

By Eleanor Franklin

LONDON, March 25th, 1906.

THINGS theatrical in London have begun to pick up since the excitement attending the general election has subsided to a certain extent, and one may now go to a play-house feeling pretty sure of becoming one of a fairly large audience that is settled in its mind, however happily or unhappily, and is ready to enjoy to the best of its normal ability the entertainment set before it. A presidential campaign in America is as nothing compared with the upheaval that occurs in England when a government goes out of office. Everybody is more or less relieved when it is all over, but nobody has a better right to be than the theatrical manager, who must of necessity lose by any free divertisement provided for the public.

The two most important productions of the season so far are those of Stephen Phillips's "Nero," by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and Mr. Pinero's "His House in Order," by Mr. George Alexander. This is not saying that they are of equal importance, or that they are both successes. In "Nero" Mr. Tree is reported to have said that he has the most satisfactory part he ever played, but if this is true one wonders what the others have all been like, and how Mr. Tree has played them. Further than this one may not go with regard to his personal performance because it would not be polite, and, moreover, it is not at all necessary. A little story, told a week or so ago, about Mr. W. S. Gilbert's manner of expressing his opinion of the performance may be worth repeating, and may be interpreted in any spirit, however friendly. Mr. Gilbert went behind to see Mr. Tree after having witnessed the final scene, which is the usual red-light-fire spectacle so familiar to us all. The scene-shifters were busy moving the scenery that was supposed to represent in such realistic manner the burning of Rome, and I suppose this suggested to Mr. Gilbert his first and altogether uncompromising remark. "Well, Mr. Tree," he said, "this Rome was not burned in a day." But if the names of Beerbohm Tree and Stephen Phillips had not been as bestically enveloping it I don't doubt that it would have been.

However, the play is produced, in spots, in a really magnificent style. The scenic artists deserve much credit for their idealism masterfully expressed, and the costumers merit "special mention" also for the manner in which they have carried out Mr. Tree's designs or responded to Mr. Tree's desires. I don't remember having seen on the programme which of these two things they did, but what they did they did well. Mr. Beerbohm Tree is supposed to be the great stage manager and producer of the day, and one may not deny that he proves his claim to this title, but his claim to the title of the great actor of the day one must deny on indisputable evidence daily provided by himself. There is a rumor that he intends to pay America a long-deferred visit within the next twelve months, and I shall be interested in knowing how the American public, devoted to the memory of Irving, and having other English actors before it for purposes of comparison, will judge him.

The American public, by the way, is not as Anglo-maniacal as it is supposed to be on this side of the Atlantic, and really the more one hears of English opinion anent America, the more one respects and loves that much misunderstood and delightfully original country. A writer in *Truth* remarks with self-coddling British modesty: "English insularity is ignorance raised to a principle," and in nothing is this so perfectly exemplified as in the English attitude toward things and persons American. We are the funniest things in the world, even to ourselves, as we are depicted by English prejudice. At one of the London theatres tonight, at Wyndham's Theatre, in fact, where Sir

Charles, of American fame, is playing "Captain Drew on Leave," there is a girl playing a curtain-raiser called, "An American Widow," who would make the average American widow white with anger and outraged dignity. They tell me she is an American girl. I cannot believe it. At least, I am sure she is not a representative American girl, for in all my life I have never seen her counterpart, nor, indeed, anybody who approached a resemblance to her vulgarity. She has come to England to marry an earl, and she has \$700,000 a year, or something like that. "Money?" says she. "Well, I guess yes! I've got enough for all present necessities!" This is not an exact quotation, but it doesn't by any means travesty the young person's refinement of expression. She is rather pretty after a markedly un-American fashion, and is supposed to make a great impression personally upon her titled victim. The plot is rather good. She has "bet" a friend of hers at home that she can marry an English title if she wants to, and fate plays into her hands.

by dramatic license, makes her believe that he has fallen madly in love with her. She may or she may not end by saying, "Well, dar-r-ling, yuh did play me a purty trick, now didn't yuh," but I know it was something like that, and Lawrence County, Indiana, couldn't match it for "accent."

That is the sort of thing which makes us misunderstood in England, together with a few other sorts of things—and that reminds me of Nat Goodwin. He is just finishing a disastrous experiment at the Shaftsbury. Why any American of sound mind should think that it was an experiment that would succeed, is more than I can imagine. I suppose it is because we don't understand the English, either, and give them as little credit for mental balance as they give us. "A Gilded Fool" lived to a respectable age and died a natural death countless years ago. It was good once. It was young and full of the spirit of the age which produced it. But it was never a literary masterpiece; in fact, was not literary at all, so of course it went out with all

other merely temporary things. But Nat Goodwin and his manager didn't believe it. The praise which the actor had received for his admirable work in the piece years ago was glowing warm in his heart today, and it was doubtless this which fired his ambition to another try at it. It was an insult to public intelligence, as anybody might have foretold, and it ended as soon as it began. But the experiment didn't end. A few years ago Mr. Goodwin made a great success in London in "An American Citizen," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, and he thought he could do it again. He couldn't.

I saw his first performance, and I was the sorriest person in the audience. He is an American and a good actor, and I wanted to see him succeed, even though circumstances were against him. But it was no use. I might have broken three pairs of gloves, but I couldn't drown the titter in the row behind me nor make a bad performance seem good. Mr. Goodwin played well. He got every bit of fun out of the play that it ever had in it, but it wasn't modern fun, nor yet classic fun, so it wouldn't go. There are no Americans to-day like the "American Citizen," and even if there were they would not be appreciated outside of Oshkosh. The world has grown cosmopolitan during the past ten years. Then, to assist his own undoing, Mr. Goodwin failed as a stage-manager. He had a snow-storm of white-paper clippings at least an inch square, and they fell disconsolately through the openings in the window sash that were supposed to be filled with glass. All illusion was destroyed and a scene which was supposed to be pathetic was rendered ridiculous. Then the lights refused to work as they should, and the prompter's voice was heard from the wings, and altogether it was a most deplorable spectacle to a public that is pampered by the perfections of a Beerbohm Tree, to say nothing of a George Alexander.

Mr. Alexander's, by the way, is the bright particular triumph of an otherwise more or less commonplace season. In "His House in Order" Mr. Pinero has produced his masterpiece, and the actor has made one of his proudest records. The play is purely English, but English in such a way that it will be highly appreciated on the other side of the water. It is full of such characters as we met in "The Man from Blankely's," only they are of a loftier caste and represent the refinements of English prudery, snobbery, heartlessness, and egotism. Mr. Alexander plays a dear, delightful diplomat who is at home on leave from a foreign service. He is visiting his brother, who lives in a splendid country place and indulges in English politics. There is a new wife of this brother (played by Miss Irene Vanbrugh), upon whom turns the prob-



MISS IRENE VANBRUGH, WHO TAKES THE PART OF THE HEROINE IN "HIS HOUSE IN ORDER."—Charles.

GEORGE GRAVES, AS THE FUNNY COLONEL IN "THE LITTLE MICHUS," AT DALY'S.—Copyright, by Ellis & Walery.

MISS ADRIENNE AUGARDE, AN ATTRACTIVE MEMBER OF "THE LITTLE MICHUS" COMPANY.—Copyright, by Ellis & Walery.

She sees a notice in a paper about one of these impetuous prizes, who is going to be "sold up" because his predecessor, hating him, has left him the large estate which goes with the title without a farthing on which to keep it up. She comes at once to London, and in a day or two follows a seven-page letter to the offices of her solicitors. She has written them all about it, so no preliminary explanations are necessary when she meets them. She doesn't know them personally, but that is of no consequence to your typical American girl.

She launches into voluble inquiry and comment as soon as she enters the office, and without more than a cursory glance at its sole occupant, a well-dressed, modest, retiring young Englishman, who has very evidently just stepped in. Of course it turns out that this person is the earl himself, and that these are his solicitors as well as hers; that they are out, and that he is waiting for their return. He tries to explain, but she, with characteristic American elegance of manner, chatters away about the "u-r-l" and her own \$700,000 a year until he is reduced to interested silence. In his *incognito* he manages, in fifteen minutes, to get his arm around her and to do several other things that the average American widow with \$700,000 a year—if there are enough of them to make an average—would never be subjected to by the worst of her own countrymen. But it all "comes out." He woos and wins her in the course of half an hour, and,

lem of the story. She is a second wife and generally considered as a living evidence of her husband's one imprudence. His first wife was a saint. His first wife was the mother of his little boy, who is a model of well-bred elegance. His first wife was a perfect housekeeper, and his house had not really been in order since the day of the fatal carriage accident by which he lost her. His first wife's people were conspicuous examples of perfect propriety. His first wife's sister was the only possible substitute for the mother of the little boy. She was called in to superintend his education and to keep the "house in order."

The poor second wife was driven frantic. She lost her self-control finally and exhibited her worst qualities, from her husband's standpoint, at just the time when she should have been most self-possessed. The whole family of the first wife had come to this country home to be present at the opening of a park which the young husband had generously bestowed upon the town at the time of his first wife's death. It was to be a memorial park. Three years had elapsed, but nobody forgot that the ceremony of dedication must be carried out with due regard for the known modest and proper ideas of the dear deceased, and with due regard for nothing else. The second wife was overlooked and insulted openly. She stood it as long as possible, and then came the revolt. She refused to go to the ceremony at all, and she greatly scandalized everybody and made her own case much worse by flaunting her gayest dresses in the face of their hypocritical mourning. She was left beautifully alone after this, and that is how it happened that she and the little boy met in the morning-room when everybody else was out. He patronizingly showed her a little handbag of his own mother's, which he had found under a loose board in a wardrobe in her deserted boudoir.

The second wife lifted it idly in her hands and regarded it thoughtfully, bitterly. She was thinking of the inimitable perfections of this first wife. She idly opened the innocent-looking little bag and idly pulled out some old letters. She idly unfolded them (they were not in envelopes), and then slowly came the change in the whole situation. The letters were from the lover of the immaculate first wife, proving things impossible to believe. The little boy was not his father's little boy at all, but the child of the trusted family friend who was at that moment in the house devoting all his time to his "little chum," as he chose to call him. It was all horrible, unthinkable. The diplomatic brother, who had already become her admirer and champion, must be told and together they must work it out. But, thanks to the art of the playwright, it seemed to work itself out, and in the end the disillusioned husband accepted the sting, along with the responsibility for the unoffending child, and turned to the wholesome and natural, if not altogether orderly, wife for solace, and the spectators went away hoping that some sort of happiness might result for the poor second wife at least, but few believed that it could be possible.

It was a perfect evening's enjoyment. All that faultless stage management could do had been done for the success of the piece, and the result was a finished work of art, clean-cut and clear in every detail. Miss Irene Vanburgh is superb in the part of the second Mrs. Jesson—better indeed than I have ever seen her in anything else—and Mr. Alexander has a part in which he has but to be fascinatingly himself to make himself a character remembered. The other people must needs be seen to be believed, but having once seen them nobody can doubt their actual existence, because nobody, having lived long in England, has been able to altogether escape their counterparts. Mr. Alexander has "His House in Order" for many months to come, but not for so long that he cannot get away for a short season in America next autumn. It has been a long time since he has visited the United States, and I venture to predict for him such success as our people like to help a visitor to achieve.

There are any number of other interesting things doing, but perhaps the most interesting is the farce at the Criterion called "The Little Stranger," which has called forth such diversity of criticism. As a matter of fact, London critics are a fearful and a wonderful lot. Either they are perfectly trained or they are so blasé that they have no right to incumber the earth, much less to be critics of anything. Or, perhaps, it is a pose which many of them maintain with difficulty. Whatever it is, it is quite general, and not at all attractive. I have seen whole rows of these gentlemen sitting unmoved in a theatre during an entire performance of a play that was calculated to move, to some extent, an unprejudiced wooden image. They don't look bored, they don't look pained, nor even patient. They are simply expressionless, that's all; and how any English actor can play a first-night performance under the influence of their combined frigidity is more than I can understand.

And that brings me back to "The Little Stranger."

He was a little stranger, indeed. His manager hadn't given the public an inkling of his secret, and when he was carried on in his stage papa's arms—a babe of one little year—to crow over his Christmas and birthday presents (according to the play he was a Christmas present himself the year before), the whole feminine audience cooed with delight, and such expressions as "the little cherub!" "the darling!" and "bless his little heart" were distinctly heard. In fact, I think I made some such remark myself. But none of us knew what was coming, nor dreamed of what it might be. What a beautiful sensation that is in a theatre nowadays, when any ordinarily intelligent audience can usually see the end of the last act before the first one is well under way. Now, this baby is his papa's particular pet and joy, and his mother is also immoderately beloved. But this mother is somewhat of an idiot, and mixes things up for the family. She is spiritualistically inclined, and has come decidedly under the influence of a humbug called Veronsky.

This man is the founder of a society of "Soul Hunters," to which he has induced Mrs. Allenby, the baby's mother, to subscribe. Mr. Allenby, a healthy-minded individual, despises all such things, and has

being and stands him up on the table. He is the prettiest little thug I ever saw. There isn't a flaw about him. He was dressed in full evening attire,

opera-hat, and all, and Tom Thumb himself could never have been more attractive. I never saw Tom Thumb, but I imagine he must have been like Master Edward Garratt. The idea was that the father would take the real baby away and pretend to commit suicide by jumping into the Thames. At least that was what the friend should convey to the wife. Then the "little stranger" was to impersonate the baby and pretend that the father's soul had come back and entered his body. The ensuing complications can readily be imagined. A year old baby suddenly begins to walk about the nursery, doing and saying all the things that a grown-up man would be expected to do and say, and the family is frightened into convulsions. Of course the mother realizes her folly and wishes she had never been born, and in the end the humbug is most satisfactorily exposed and the family is happy.

I must admit that, as an idea, the thing is rather revolting, but the fact remains that the author and the "little stranger," who is really sixteen years old and a genius in his way, managed between them to make it very funny—and what more does one want? The critics next day had hysteria about it. They called Master Edward Garratt a "freak" and a "monstrosity" and all sorts of unpleasant names, but they had to record the fact that the audience enjoyed itself and laughed as a London audience has not laughed in years before, and their united abuse has succeeded in filling the Criterion Theatre every night since. I am not blasé and Master Edward Garratt did not seem monstrous to me, so I permitted myself the fullest enjoyment of the entertainment he offered; but for my vulgarity I have this to relate about myself. The critic of the *Chronicle* was sitting directly in front of me, and I noticed that from the beginning to the end of the performance he never smiled. In fact, he was quite expressionless. But the next morning he expressed himself fully in print and among other things he said that a "lady" behind him went into "uncontrollable shrieks of laughter, so deep and keen and clever was the wit." I have always tried to be a lady, but I was never one in quotation marks before, and I appreciate the distinction. Ordinarily it would have hurt, but this time I feel quite sure of my own judgment. Master Edward Garratt is a delightfully funny little man, and if I ever have another opportunity I shall be a "lady" again for his benefit. I certainly shall continue to exercise my inalienable right to laugh at anything that is really funny.

A Paper Fooled by a Paper.

From the National Advertiser.

A CONTEMPORARY devotes about half a column to an article with the heading, "Illustrated Paper That Is Fifty Years Old." There are two other headings, and the article starts in this way: "One of the 'local news' dealers received a copy of the first issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER Wednesday morning. The paper was printed in New York December 15th, 1855, fifty years ago." The importance attached to this item is amusing to those who received a copy of the Christmas number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, for that paper had, as a supplement, a facsimile edition of the first issue of the paper's progenitor, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. The appearance of the sheet as to color of paper was so good that it is no wonder that the astute editor of the leading paper which published the notice was fooled; and the bookseller probably enjoyed the joke. One would really think that one was looking upon pictures made direct from woodcuts, and on reading matter printed, as it used to be in those days, direct from type. The efficacy of the photo-engraving process in reproducing illustrations made from woodcuts is strikingly shown by this facsimile newspaper. It is also a remarkable example of the resourcefulness of the modern paper maker.

The Best Illustrated Paper.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., March 3d, 1906.

EDITOR OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY: The agent who supplied me with LESLIE'S WEEKLY having quit, "for reasons I do not know," I ask you to send me the paper direct. My father took the paper thirty-five or forty years ago, and during all that time LESLIE'S WEEKLY has been, in my opinion, as well as that of others, the very best illustrated paper in America. Your editorial writings are first-class.

J. G. BLESSING.

A TABLESPOONFUL of Abbott's Angostura Bitters in a glass of sweetened water after meals is the greatest aid to digestion known



MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER, WHO MADE A GREAT SUCCESS IN PINERO'S PLAY, "HIS HOUSE IN ORDER."
Copyright by Ellis & Walery.



MLLE. GENEÉ, SAID TO BE THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER, APPEARING IN "THE LITTLE MICHUS," AT DALY'S.
Copyright by Ellis & Walery.

forbidden his wife to receive Veronsky, or have anything more to do with him. She promises to obey, but she doesn't mean it, and on this afternoon of the 24th of December she has not only invited Veronsky to her house, but the whole society of "Soul Hunters" as well. The husband comes home unexpectedly, to bring his presents to the baby, and discovers her disobedience. He storms around to no purpose, but in a little while a friend comes to his rescue. This friend happens to have had some experience in exposing such frauds, and, looking at Allenby's baby, a sudden idea strikes him. He has a little friend, a dwarf, appearing at one of the music-halls in town, who bears a peculiar resemblance to the youngster, and he thinks he can fix it. He jumps in his motor and promises to be back in fifteen minutes. During these fifteen minutes the "medium" comes in, and in a dimly-lighted room gives a "lesson" to his enraptured followers, then he retires with them to the drawing-room, where the real demonstration is to take place.

As soon as the coast is clear the friend comes rushing back with a big fur motoring coat on. He doesn't seem to have brought anything with him, but suddenly with a few conjurer's passes he produces a little human



MISS ELIZABETH PARKINA, OF KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO MADE A HIT IN "A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM," AT THE ADELPHI.—Strauss Studio.

Wonders of the Texas Oil Field

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

IN 1894 the Corsicana (Tex.) oil field was discovered by a party searching for water. The field was exploited, and the first year about fourteen hundred and fifty barrels of oil were shipped. This was the beginning of the great oil industry of Texas, which has grown with amazing rapidity, and with the close of the year 1905 the Lone Star State topped the list of oil producers with the greatest output of petroleum ever credited to a single State—30,619,988 barrels, a gain of more than 8,000,000 barrels over the year 1904. This increase was due to the bulldog tenacity of one man, who labored diligently and spent considerable money in persistent efforts to develop the oil field at Humble. Severe gas blow-outs were frequent and the field was regarded as worthless. Finally, on January 7th, 1905, a genuine gusher lifted its liquid wealth high above a derrick, with an estimated capacity of 15,000 barrels a day. The obscure little railway station, which is in Harris County, about eighteen miles northeast of Houston, at once jumped into the proportions of a small city, and thousands of people rushed to the field with various business enterprises, and a town of shacks rose in a few days. At one time ten thousand people were on the field, many of them speculators and adventurers. Now that the city has settled down under more stable and conservative conditions, the population does not exceed five thousand.

Humble is the greatest oil field the United States has ever known, and during a single month produced on an average of 115,000 barrels per day. Nearly five hundred wells have been dug, and about forty miles of

pipe-line laid in the field. Most of the oil the year before last came from an area of less than two hundred acres in extent. It flowed in such vast quantities that moving it by train or pipe-line was an impossibility, and great earthen reservoirs were hastily constructed with teams and scrapers. In July last lightning caused the loss by fire of eleven of these tanks, which together contained over 2,000,000 barrels. It is estimated that at the present time about \$2,500,000 worth of oil is stored in the remaining earthen reservoirs.

Arriving at the railway station at Humble, the visitor is met by a number of enterprising hackmen, who loudly solicit trade. There is little choice, as the vehicles resemble worn-out stage-coaches, and look as if they might go to pieces on the slightest provocation. The streets are a mass of mud, while hogs run at large and wallow in the oily filth. The wells and camp are about two miles from the railroad, and many times during the trip the carriage sinks into the mire up to the hub. Once on the field the place is full of interest. The great pumping plant, the noise of which might be compared to the "chug" of a mighty automobile, runs day and night, drawing wealth from the very heart of the earth. Thick streams of oil pour into the underground pipes, and gas burns brilliantly near each derrick. Waste oil is cared for by a man who has his office inside an old tank. Near by are the huge reservoirs—perfect lakes filled with that substance which has made the most colossal fortune of history.

Blow-outs still occur. A little while ago, after a

shaft had been sunk 1,500 feet, a sudden explosion caused the disappearance of all the machinery, valued at \$2,000. This is accounted for by the excessive proportion of gas in the oil, and in this particular instance the upward tendency of the fluid was shown by its constant bubbling above the surface and the occasional appearance of some of the machinery, which lost its usefulness in the catastrophe and was buried in a sea of oily mud.

The camp is composed of wooden shacks and tents. Hogs play around like pet dogs and subsist on the garbage. As might be expected, single men predominate in numbers, and many of them do their own cooking. The "swell" boarding-house of the camp is a large tent, and there the men obtain good meals for from five to seven dollars a week. Married couples form a small percentage of the population, but most of them have large families, and a school is provided for the education of the children. Whole families live in two-room huts, and, with few exceptions, the women show little tendency to fix up either themselves or their homes. Somehow both sexes find time to read, and the manager of the general store near the railway station also maintains a news-stand close to the camp, and does a good business. The morals of the inhabitants are not bad; but such an institution as a church is conspicuous by its absence and by a total indifference to devotional exercises. The Salvation Army, however, has stretched forth its protecting arm, and is there teaching the ways of truth, uprightness, and godliness.

The Man in the Auto

FOLLOWING the close of the show season on April 7th, the racing season will open earlier than usual. Races will be held on the beach at Atlantic City on April 26th, 27th, and 28th, the programme of which is so arranged as to draw out all classes of automobiles. Notable among the big racing cars will be the Christie, the Thomas, and the Darracq, the latter of which carried off the honors at the Cuban and Florida meets. It is also expected that one of the big six-cylinder Napier cars will compete. Thus far nothing has been said about track-racing. Track-racing will undoubtedly be popular again in the West, but never again in the East.

MR. JEFFERSON DE MONT THOMPSON, the new chairman of the American Automobile Association's racing board, is a well-known Wall Street broker and motorist. With his car he has been a familiar attendant at all the big international road-racing events here and abroad, and it is said that he has some interesting and original ideas about conducting the Vanderbilt road race. Let us hope that this is true, because his committee of fourteen is unwieldy, and, as a rule, the chairman of any committee sets its pace and is really the whole committee when it comes to action.

AFTER ALL, the main work of the American Automobile Association is to secure favorable legislation, to defeat unfavorable legislation, to agitate the good-roads question, and to encourage touring by means of publishing maps and routes. Paul H. Deming, the new chairman of the touring committee of the American Automobile Association, is the right man in the right place, and should certainly prove a worthy successor to Augustus Post, who laid the foundation for this year's work.

AN OBJECTION to the Canadian Glidden tour for this year that has not hitherto been brought out is the fact that it leads to a wild region, the inhabitants of which are not the kind who are apt to buy motor-cars through the influence of the Glidden tour. The other tour suggested, through New York State and the New England States, is not only a better tour from every point of view, scenic and roadwise, but also because of the fact that New England has a baker's dozen of motor-car makers and over twenty thousand motor-cars in use, and the Glidden tour held in that region would be an important factor from a selling point of view, and add to the enthusiasm for the motor-car which already exists there.

AND STILL they come. Three or four new automobile papers have just been launched. The publishers are evidently forgetting Horace Greeley's little doggerel on the subject, which was:

Man's a vapor,
Full of woes;
Starts a paper—
Up she goes.

I rather overstated, in one of my recent paragraphs, the number of new business motor-wagon journals about to be issued. Two of them are out and two more are shortly to follow, while the fifth and last one did not materialize, the publisher evidently having lost his nerve, because he apparently undertook to do or to neglect too much; and if it gets old enough and big enough to support itself he proposes to cut it loose and let it roll along on its own momentum.

NOW that the buying season is at hand a few words relative to the selection of a motor-car may not come amiss. The most essential thing in a motor-car is the

power plant, and it should receive the buyer's first attention. Depending upon the size of the car, this will consist of a single-cylinder, double-cylinder, or four-cylinder engine, together with its accompanying attachments. For small, light cars, the single-cylinder motor is desirable for several reasons, among the most important being simplicity, lightness, ease, and cost of operation. For cars of a slightly heavier type, commonly known as light touring-cars, the two-cylinder opposed motor is still popular. The two-cylinder, four-cycle, vertical motor is no longer being used to any great extent on account of the excessive vibration. For heavy touring-cars the four-cylinder motor is used almost entirely, but the four-cylinder possesses nearly all of the good qualities of the six-cylinder car which has just been introduced. Until recently the four-cycle type of motor had been used almost entirely for automobiles, but this year the two-cycle type has already gained largely. This motor practically consists of only three working parts, and it is very simple. It has absolutely no valves, or valve stems, cam or gears to wear and get out of order. This type of motor has been largely used with great success for marine work for several years, but has never been employed in automobiles except by one maker. Many of the 1906 models are patterned after European cars, and there is a general tendency to lengthen the wheel base and build closer to the ground. Nearly all of the large car-makers are using sliding-gear transmission and bevel-gear drive; hence it looks very probable that in a few years all cars of a higher grade will be built according to their standard construction.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

"C. A. S."—The litigation over the Selden patent has developed the interesting fact that the average price of automobiles in this country has increased from \$1,170 in 1893 to \$1,422 in 1894, and \$1,730 in 1895. Now this increase in the cost is due wholly to the improved quality of the product rather than to an attempt to saddle on extra cost; but it is interesting also to know that although more makers in this country produce cars costing \$2,500 than any other priced car, the original Winton price of \$2,500 has not been increased since 1902, although the quality of the car has been greatly increased.

"J. McA."—The Gobron Brillie motor differs from the usual type in that there are two pistons to each cylinder, one of which takes the

place of the closed fixed head that is commonly used, and in each pair of cylinders are two pairs of pistons working upward and two working downward, between which the firing takes place alternately. The two top pistons are coupled by cross-heads to the ends of which the connecting-rod is fastened, passing down through the outer wall of the cylinders direct to the crank shaft and pulling upward. The two bottom pistons are directly connected to the same crank shaft, but on the opposite throw and pressing downward, so that on each explosion a pulling and pushing effect occurs, at the same time doing away with the vibration and giving great flexibility.

"A. L. D."—It is a difficult thing to describe in detail an ideal, efficient water circulation for a motor-car. The car you mention—the new four-cylinder Pope-Hartford—has a very good method of water circulation. In this car the water is forced to the top of the cylinder around the valve by the pump, and passes out at the top, so that the cold water is always around the valve and around the explosion chamber, but at the same time keeping the body of the cylinder sufficiently warm so as not to detract from the calorific efficiency of the motor.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

A New Date for Inauguration Day.

IT IS TO be hoped that Congress will not adjourn without taking some action on the proposal to change the date of Inauguration Day from March 4th to the last Thursday in April. The necessity for setting this later date is universally recognized, and the arguments in its favor are too familiar to call for rehearsal. The matter has been before the country and before Congress for discussion long enough; it is time for action. The proposed new date has the formal and unanimous approval of a national committee composed of fifteen prominent residents of Washington and the Governors of forty-four States. Unless Congress acts upon the recommendation at once the necessary amendment to the Constitution cannot be submitted to the people for adoption in time to make the new date available for the inauguration of the President in 1913.

"Coffee Jags"

THE DOCTOR NAMED THEM CORRECTLY.

SOME ONE said "Coffee never hurts any one." Inquire of your friends and note their experiences. A Philadelphia woman says:

"During the last two or three years I became subject to what the doctor called 'coffee jags,' and felt like I have heard men say they feel who have drank too much rum. It nauseated me, and I felt as though there was nothing but coffee flowing through my veins.

"Coffee agreed well enough for a time, but for a number of years I have known that it was doing me great harm, but, like the rum toper, I thought I could not get along without it. It made me nervous, disordered my digestion, destroyed my sleep, and brought on frequent and very distressing headaches.

"When I got what the doctor called a 'coffee jag' on, I would give up drinking it for a few days till my stomach regained a little strength, but I was always fretful and worried and nervous till I was able to resume the use of the drug.

"About a year ago I was persuaded to try Postum, but as I got it in restaurants it was nothing but a sloppy mess, sometimes cold, and always weak, and, of course, I didn't like it. Finally I prepared some myself, at home, following the directions carefully, and found it delicious. I persevered in its use, quitting the old coffee entirely, and feeling better and better each day, till I found at last, to my great joy, that my ailments had all disappeared, and my longing for coffee had come to an end.

"I have heretofore suffered intensely from utter exhaustion, besides the other ailments and troubles, but this summer, using Postum, I have felt fine." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Restaurant cooks rarely prepare Postum Coffee properly. They do not let it boil long enough.

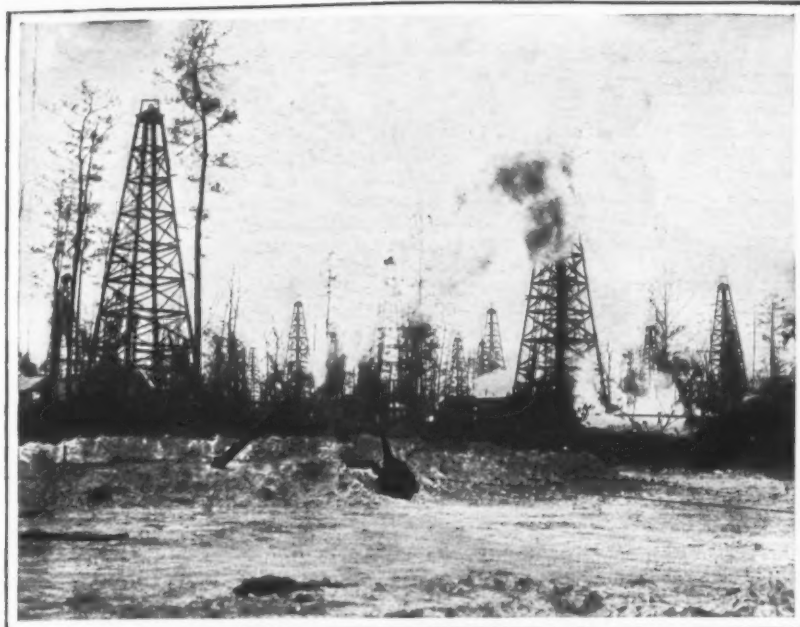
An Easter Wooing.

"It is Easter to-morrow," she sorrowfully sighed,
A poor but a beautiful maid,
"And I've nothing to wear but a jacket threadbare,
And a bonnet all crumpled and frayed."
But she went to the garret, and under the eaves,
Where a spider was weaving a veil,
Great-grandmother's best she unearthed from a chest
That was new when the Mayflower set sail.

THE daintiest figure that ever stepped forth
From a miniature studded with pearls,
Was a slender young maid in the Easter parade,
With a "coal-scuttle" hat on her curls.
For the deep Tuscan brim, with its lining of pink,
Was a frame to a face like a rose,
And the silver-brocaded silk gown, though 'twas faded,
Gave a glimpse of a breast like the snows.

A MAN who was handsome and wealthy and proud,
And crowned with the laurels of fame,
Beheld her arrayed in the ancient brocade,
Like a picture stepped out of a frame.
"Oh, there is a girl with a soul above clothes,
Who would shine in her beauty amid
The queens in their crowns and their ermine-lined gowns!
I will make her my wife," and he did.

MINNA IRVING.



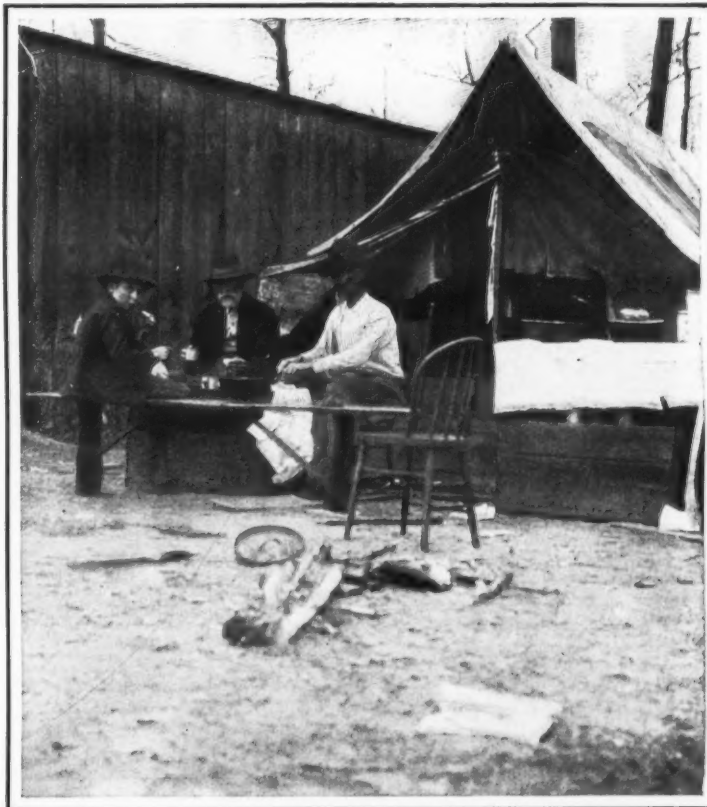
IN THE HEART OF A GREAT TEXAS OIL CAMP.



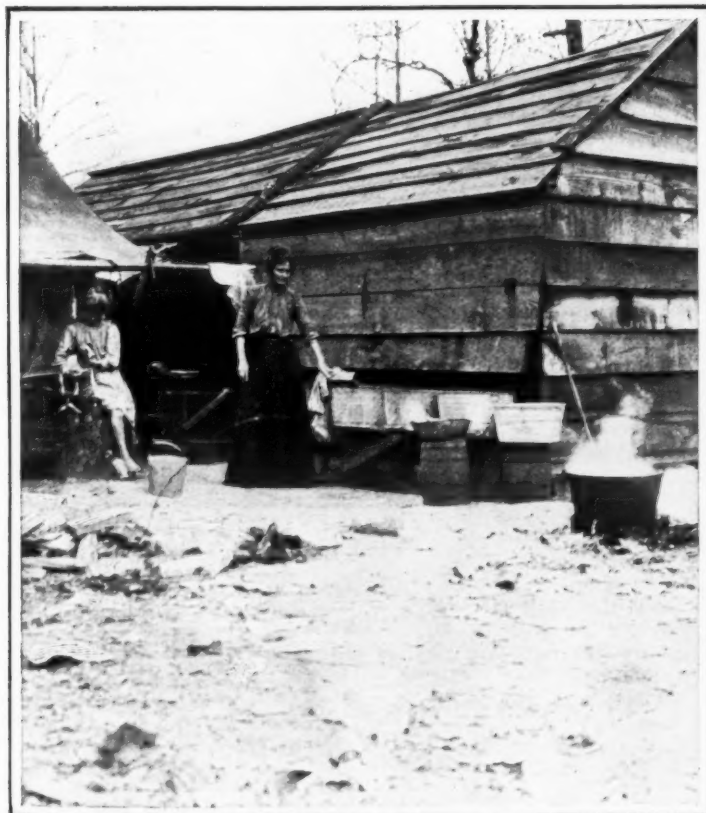
MAIN STREET OF HUMBLE, CENTRE OF THE OIL FIELD.



A LAKE OF OIL—HUGE EARTHEN RESERVOIR FILLED WITH OIL.



WORKERS IN THE OIL FIELD DINING IN FRONT OF THEIR TENT.



WASHING DAY AT ONE OF THE OIL-CAMP HOMES.



SCENE AT THE RAILROAD STATION AT HUMBLE.

A LAND FLOWING WITH OIL WHERE FORTUNES WERE QUICKLY MADE.
 PICTURESQUE FEATURES OF THE PETROLEUM REGION AT HUMBLE, TEX., SAID TO BE THE RICHEST FIELD OF
 THE KIND IN AMERICA.—*Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See opposite page.*

United Labor Moving the World

By La Salle A. Maynard

WHATEVER opinion one may hold as to trade-unionism in its ethical aspects or in its relation to industrial progress, whether for good or ill, its rapid development as a strong political factor, both in the Old World and the New, cannot be denied. The history of the year past is crowded with events testifying in many unmistakable and some startling ways to this development. It was the labor organizations of Russia, as all the world now knows, which forced the hand of Emperor Nicholas to issue the decree calling a national parliament, to proclaim universal suffrage, to install the progressive Witte as the virtual ruler of the empire, and in other ways and forms to bow before the storm of revolution sweeping over the country, and make peace, as best he could, with the long down-trodden but at last awakened toilers of the land. Prince Krapotkin is right in his contention that it will not be the Social Democrats, the anarchists, nor the "intellectuals" to whom the Russian people will owe their final emancipation, when it comes, so much as to the labor party—the workingmen. The Russian revolution has demonstrated the fact that in the general strike the workingmen have a weapon irresistible for imposing their will upon a government. "Moreover," as Krapotkin says, "there is not the slightest doubt that if the general strike has been capable of forcing the centuries-old institution of autocracy to capitulate, it will be capable also of imposing the will of the laborers upon capital." With so much conceded to them in the initiative of the present overturn in Russia, it is inconceivable that when the new, freer, and more enlightened system of government in that country is fairly inaugurated, a large measure of representation will not be accorded to organized labor in every department. The workingmen will deserve it, and the leaders of the new order will not dare to give them less. Russia will begin the new era in its history largely under the control and guidance of the very men who hitherto have had the least voice in its government and the least consideration from its rulers. Hitherto the slaves, they will now be the masters.

Across the line, in Germany, the trades-unionists, under various names and in various ways, are exerting such a potent influence in politics that even the puissant Emperor William has been compelled to hear and heed their voice, uttered through the mouth of Herr Bebel and their other representatives in the German Parliament. It is such men as these alone who have dared to call in question some of the imperialistic schemes of the German Czar, who have ridiculed and opposed his colonization dreams, and checkmated his plans for immediate and enormous increases in the military budget. Whatever may be its faults, or its vagaries in some directions, the workingman's party in Germany to-day stands, along with men of like affiliations in all other lands, solidly and consistently for peace. If Germany provokes a war with any other nation in the near future, as she is so often accused of trying to do, it will be done in the face of the united and bitter opposition of the German labor party.

And what is true of the workingmen of Germany on the peace question is true also of the same element in Italy, France, Belgium, England, and wherever

else in the world they are coming to the front and making themselves felt in the affairs of government. They will be "food for powder" no more if they can help it; no longer bear both ends of the burden and the misery of war—the fighting and the taxes.

As for Great Britain, what could more strongly demonstrate the ascendancy of the labor party in that country than the selection of so representative a labor man and trade-unionist as John Burns for a seat in the cabinet? In no instance has the power of workingmen in politics been more remarkably displayed. This man, now a member of the greatest governing body in Europe, was regarded, less than two decades ago, as a mere disturber of the peace. In 1886 he was prosecuted with other socialists for sedition and inciting to riot. He was acquitted then, but a year later he was convicted of rioting and was imprisoned for six weeks. In 1889, only sixteen years ago, Mr. Burns was the leader of a great dock strike in London. Yet, despite these shadows on his earlier career, he has since managed, largely through his own efforts, as a member of the London County Council and of Parliament, to secure the adoption of almost all the measures for the relief of the working class, his advocacy of which once got him into legal trouble. But if the choice of Mr. Burns for the cabinet was the most significant acknowledgment in the high places of British power of the new force in British politics, it meant much less for practical purposes than the general revolt of the laboring class throughout the United Kingdom against the two old political parties and the formation of a third one under their own leadership. The English labor party ran no less than eighty independent candidates at the election in January, and elected a large proportion of them. On the eve of the election the *London Times* declared that the collation of the returns would show "a concerted effort, never before attempted on anything like the same scale, to obtain for labor, independently of the old parties, direct and specific representation proportioned to the numerical strength of the working-class electors." As to what this forebodes for the immediate future of Great Britain and the attitude of the British government on such burning issues as free trade, imperialism, and industrial reform, opinions will vary. For ourselves we are confident that the influence will make for good, for sanity, equity, and justice.

Coming to our own land, we have the claim of President Roosevelt that the labor vote virtually elected him last November. Whether it actually did or not, it cannot be doubted that the strength and popularity of Mr. Roosevelt with the workingmen of the country had much to do in rolling up the tremendous majority by which his candidature and his policies were indorsed. And if the measures now before Congress with which the President is specially identified and which he has urged in successive messages are successful, it will be largely because he has the support in these things of the labor element of the country.

In some cases wisely, and in others most unwisely, the country has been committed to policies urged upon it in behalf of labor unions. This is true of Chinese exclusion, of the importation of contract labor, of the

eight-hour law on Federal work, and, in some of the States, of the prohibition of child labor and prison contract work. Through the same power and influence we have our State labor bureaus and scores of other laws, regulations, and governmental features—some good, some bad—but all confessedly in the interests of workingmen.

In view of all that we have thus briefly recounted of the rise of the workingman as a political influence, is it not conceivable that Macaulay's remarkable prediction, uttered in a letter written to an American citizen nearly half a century ago, may soon become measurably true? In this letter the great English historian and essayist drew a doleful and most distressing picture of what would come to pass when this country became as thickly populated as England, and wages became low and work scarce. "Then," said he, "your institutions will be fairly brought to the test." After dwelling for a few lines upon England's experiences through successive periods of social discontent and industrial revolution, Macaulay continues:

"It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority. For with you the majority is the government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when, in the State of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom have had more than half a breakfast or expect to have more than half a dinner, will choose a Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of Legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a workingman who hears his children cry for more bread?"

Such unhappy conditions as the English historian depicted have not yet arisen in this country, nor are they ever likely to arise. We are in no danger of a congested population, with starvation wages and a host of the unemployed. Macaulay's own country faces such conditions to-day, but not so the United States. If such dire calamities ever do befall our land as Macaulay foretold, it will not be the fault of the American workingmen alone, nor of any class, but of the whole people. Upon us all alike the responsibility will rest. But to the extent that the great Englishman foresaw that the enormous industrial development, such as a country with our possibilities would be certain to witness, must also bring with it a new alignment of industrial and political forces, with the workingman in the forefront—to this extent his prophecy has already come true. How much this new alignment shall mean for the happiness and prosperity of the American people, will depend entirely upon the integrity, the patriotism, the unselfish spirit, in which we apply ourselves to the solution of the problems which the situation has forced upon us. If the demands of organized labor sometimes seem to us arrogant, harsh, and unreasoning, let us remember the untold centuries through which aristocracy ruled the world, and, in its greed, its cruelty, and selfishness, ground the faces of the poor and made the many the slaves of the few. Now that the balance seems to be tipping the other way, let us be patient, forbearing, and, above all, just. Being this, we shall have no need "to strike our sails" to any fear, but shall surely "sail with God the seas."

The Difference between Investment and Speculation.

Investment: The outlay of money to produce an assured income with tangible security for return of the amount invested.

Speculation: A risky outlay of money, with expectations of great gain, and no security for return of money nor dividends expected.

The eyes of all lumbermen are now turned toward the Pacific coast, and the whole United States is practically looking there for its future lumber supply. Each year sees the demand greatly increased. As the population grows larger it naturally consumes more lumber, and he is fortunate indeed who owns good timber lands. The manufacturing of lumber makes a safe, sure, and profitable business. If one could be interested in such a business, conducted by men familiar with its details, thoroughly experienced in the manufacture and marketing of the product, men of known financial standing who would make the investor thoroughly secure, so that the investment would be absolutely safe, as well as an assured dividend, then it would appeal to the small investor who now is able to get only a very small return for his savings; and it seems that the California Land and Lumber Company, Kohl Building, San Francisco, have perfected just this kind of an enterprise. It is not a stock-selling proposition, since they do not offer stock for sale. Ordinarily, when a person buys stock he buys strictly on the expectation that he will receive a probable dividend, but there is absolutely no security that he will ever get a dividend, nor the return of his principal; but the protection this company offers is this: For the money invested they give him a first mortgage on all the property owned by the company, which is turned over absolutely by trust deed to one of the strongest trust companies on the Pacific coast, and they hold it for the very purpose of protecting the investor, both as to dividends and principal. The lumber company sell you a bond bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, guaranteed; as stated above, by the trust company, and beyond that, the investor

is given fifty per cent. more in the stock of the company, so that in addition to the interest you receive you also participate in the net earnings of the company, which additional earning should be enough to give the investor at least ten to twelve per cent. yearly. They have made a success thus far of all their enterprises, and are glad to refer to any San Francisco banks, or the commercial agencies. Owning thousands of acres of timber-lands and with options on more, their security is absolutely first-class, protecting the bonds several times over.

Pensions for Railroad Men.

LET US try to be just and fair with the railroad corporations, even if they do some things unwisely. They have come in for an unusual amount of sharp criticism in recent days, much of it deserved, but some of it undeserved. On the right side of the account let us set down the record of the Pennsylvania Railroad's pension department. Six years ago this company established a pension system for its old and disabled employes, and up to the present time has paid out to such pensioners the sum total of \$2,004,087.59. Last year the amount paid in pensions was \$390,000. These expenditures do not include the expense of operating the department, which is borne entirely by the company. During the six years 2,700 employes were retired from the service of the company and placed upon the pension-list. Of this number 688 were between the ages of sixty-five and sixty-eight. Of all methods of solving the "labor problem" we know of none better than this.

New York's Filthy Police Stations.

AGAIN, FOR the twentieth time, and perhaps more, a demand has appeared that New York shall not only reform its policemen, but also its police stations or prisons, both being equally unclean and a disgrace to a civilized community. Since the command comes this time from such strong and influential bodies as

the Civic Club and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, one of which contains several police magistrates, one may cherish the hope that something will come of it. A committee of these organizations has been investigating the police stations again and submits a report recommending the keeping of all prisoners at magistrates' courts and the abolition of many of the stations now in existence. According to a specified list given of these places, most of them are as unfit for habitation as Turkish dungeons or the *étapes* of Siberia. Many of them are described as rotten and foul with age and decay, reeking with vermin and the odors and drippings of sewers and closets, and impenetrable by sunshine or fresh air. Yet, into these filthy dens innocent men and refined women, the victims of police stupidity, or worse, together with bums, drunks, and the lowest criminals, are thrust. And often, this same report declares, people are left in these black holes for twenty-four hours without food or drink before their cases are called. But, as we have said before, these facts and conditions have been set forth many times before—and that is partly the shame of it. Once should have been enough for a great and wealthy city like New York to hear such a story. Must it be repeated still again?

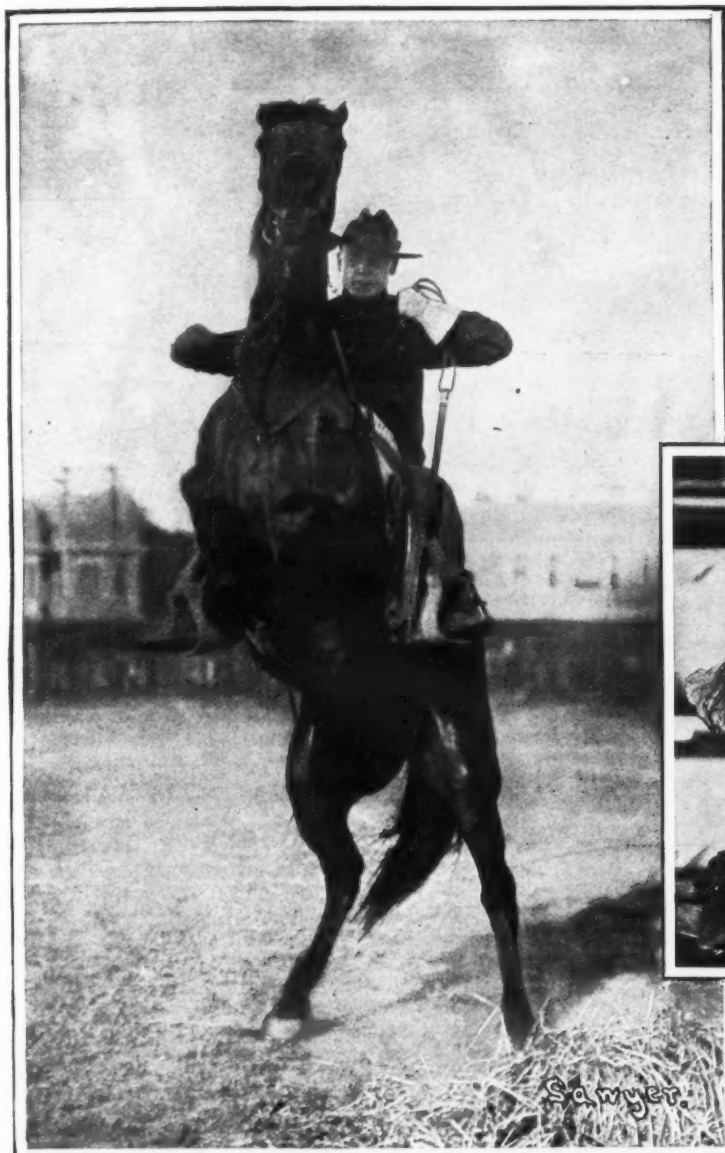
Pimples and Blackheads

ARE CAUSED BY CLOGGING OF THE PORES OF THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS WITH SEBUM OR OILY MATTER.

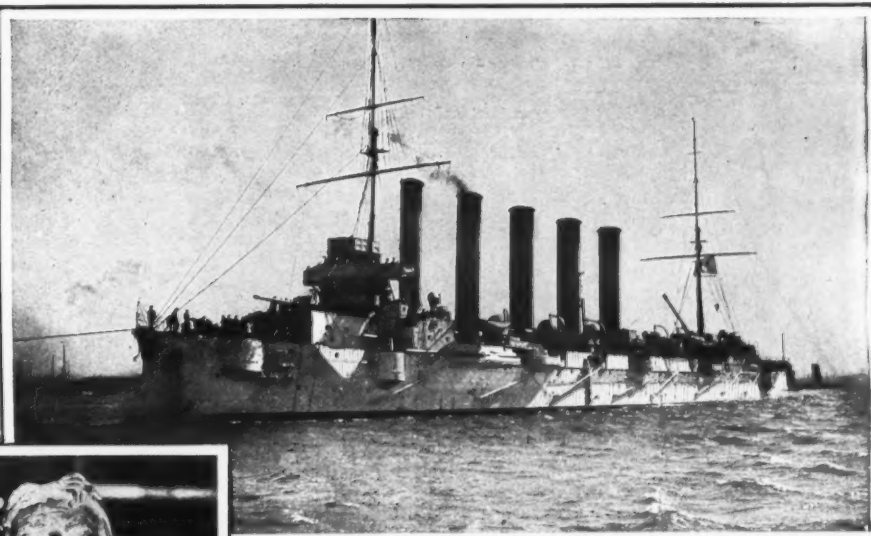
The plug of sebum in the centre of the pimple is called a blackhead, grub, or comedone. Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence inflammation, pain, swelling, and redness; later pus or matter forms, breaks, or is opened, the plug comes out, and the pore is once more free. Treatment: Gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely. Repeat this treatment morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable.



ITALIAN EMIGRANTS AT NAPLES WAITING TO EMBARK FOR AMERICA.—W. A. Rowley, Illinois.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) REMARKABLE PICTURE OF AN AMERICAN CAVALRYMAN'S REARING HORSE.—E. O. Sawyer, California.



RUSSIAN CRUISER "ASKOLD" LEAVING SHANGHAI, CHINA, WHERE, BADLY BATTERED, SHE TOOK REFUGE IN THE LATE WAR.—C. F. Fonday, China.



BRONZE HEAD OF COLUMBUS IN NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, TAKEN FROM SPANISH CRUISER "CRISTOBAL COLON," SUNK IN NAVAL BATTLE OF SANTIAGO. Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) "THE LION OF LUCERNE," A FAMOUS FIGURE, TWENTY-EIGHT FEET LONG, BY THORWALDSEN, AT LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND.—Norman Bleuler, Indiana.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) THE RESCUE—CHILD SAVED FROM DROWNING IN THE LAKE BY HER FAITHFUL DOG.—J. S. Sanborn, Vermont.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

CALIFORNIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, VERMONT THE SECOND, AND INDIANA THE THIRD.

THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CAREFUL OBSERVERS report that there exists among the young of the well-to-do classes—the fairly well-educated classes—an appalling lack of general information. Whether this is due to the absence of that sort of conversation at the table and in the family which used to prevail among this class, or to the fact that most such boys read only the sporting news and talk only of sports; or whether the world of thought and affairs is so greatly extending its limits that no mortal can skim even the main divisions of it—one cannot say. Some writer—is it Carlyle?—says that any one who has read one good book—has read it from love of it and not from compulsion—is ever afterward a cultured man. This is a pretty comprehensive statement, but it is helpfully suggestive. A most interesting discussion may be held in any company of educated people upon what constitutes culture.

There are, it will be universally admitted, certain allusions which should be at once understood by any cultivated man. Even if one is destitute of religion, he should be able to explain most of the Scripture references in literature. If he cannot, it is a reflection upon his culture; for, whether or not one reveres the Bible as sacred, it is the most famous book in the world, and should be studied by all for that reason if for no other. Then the plays of Shakespeare and the Homeric poems, and so on—every one can make up a list—should be well enough known so that the most famous characters in them can be instantly recognized.

But to a large class of the young people who are now entering our colleges these great works seem unknown. Even their titles seem never to have been heard. If this ignorance extended only to literature it might be accounted for; but it is of a sort which may be called "general." It runs "all along the line." Thus a boy preparing for college—a boy of at least seventeen—asked his high-school teacher the other day what "VII" meant at the beginning of a chapter!

"Oh," you say, "he must have been half-witted." Not at all. He belonged to a cultivated family, and had seen and handled books all his life, but he did not know the Roman numerals after "III." Another such boy asked, "What is a gill of milk? I did not know there was such a measure. Is it the same as a gallon?"

Yet both of those boys could give you the batting average of every pitcher in the great "leagues," and could unerringly quote the "record" for the "high jump" and the "half-mile sprint" during the last five years. One wonders if the theory is really true that the human mind can hold only so much. In that case, of course, if it is stuffed full with "athletics," nothing else can get in. How otherwise could a boy fail to know the dimensions of a gill?

A well-brought-up boy of eighteen gravely informed a friend last week that "Dorothy" was fashionable because it was a Bible name, and all the Bible names were "coming in."

A freshman in an Eastern university heard a lady use the word "pusillanimous," and asked with interest what it meant. When an explanation was cheerfully and plainly given, the boy was delighted. "I never heard it before," he said, naively, "but I often wish to express something of that sort, and I am going to try to remember that word. There are such lots of words," he added with unabashed jauntiness, "that, of course, a fellow can't keep track of them all"—which statement has something to support it, truly.

A sophomore in another university seemed quite excited to hear an incident in the life of Kossuth. "Why, he must have been quite a man," he commented. "Who was he, anyhow? Is there a book that tells about him?"

We are all familiar with tales of the deficiencies of these young people in the way of spelling. It is gratifying to know that our great secondary schools are seriously attempting to remedy the present disgraceful condition in this regard. A university professor who recently examined the papers of one of the higher college classes gives shocking testimony concerning the spelling in some of them. In one case the word "awful" was consistently spelled "orful" throughout, and it occurred six times. In another the word was first plainly spelled "awful," and, later, the poor boy had written above it "orful." A third youth had encountered the terrible word "equal," and it had quite vanquished him. He spelled it "eaquill."

There are strata of dense ignorance, in fact, in many quarters where one would least expect to find them. Thus, a lady who lives on "Queen Street," in a certain city, has had conflicting emotions, as she has watched the struggles of highly pompadoured and cruelly-laced "salesladies" with the shy little "Q" with which the name of her street begins. After pondering on the most merciful, and, at the same time, clear, description to give of the letter she has devised this: "Make an O, and put a little tail on it." There is scarcely one shopping-trip in six in which this lady does not have occasion to use this simple formula, which usually gives instant relief. One does not expect these often very noble and refined girls to pass an examination in geometry or in Browning, but they surely ought to know their letters.

There are too few books read by both young and old in these days of the newspaper and the magazine. There is too little intelligent discussion of high things in our homes before and with our growing children. The fathers are too pressed with money getting, and

married rich or has become rich very quick. She cannot address a servant without abuse. She forgets when she had to do her own washing. The fourth and last is the woman who employs servants and cannot pay them. She will take a girl for a month or so, often a girl that has not been in the country very long. Then after a time the girl is turned off without pay or only a promise to pay in a day or two. The servant knows no better; she goes without her money.

Our advice, therefore, to "L. A. M." is: Do not waste time on the servants, but try and convert the mistresses. Of course the servant is the cause of some of the trouble, but nine times out of ten it is the other way. Now, again, "L. A. M.," listen to me. I will try and tell you what a servant wants: Good wages, plenty to eat, and a good, kind mistress and master. Give them these and the servants will stay. Do not keep a tattler in the house, for that brings discontent among the good servants.

A SERVANT.

Ancient Tayles.

YE AMBITIOUS MAYDEN.

LONG AGO, deare children, in ye forest of Man-Hatan dwelt a young mayden Monkey who was stayge-struck.

Ye symptoms developed earlie, & ere yette she was sixteen yeares of age she was flinging her arms aboute & frighting ye neighbors with her readings of ye thrillynge tragedy in meter, ye last line of each verse being "I am notte mad! I AM NOTTE MAD!"

But ye neighbors were.

& When later she began practicing "Curfew Shalle Notte Ring Tonight" ye back yard cattles gave uppe ye unequal fight & moved over into Bruk-Lin.

Now atte thys stayge of ye case ye fond parents might have headed her off by whaling her with a trunk strap, but they were on a par with ye bunch of Foole Friends who prophesied for ye mayden Monk a Career.

Manie eligible young Monks called, but one & alle were turned down, for ye mayden was wedded to her Art.

Ye smackful kiss & ye warm hugges were put far oute in ye colde, for woulde they notte interfere with her career? Yea verilie.

She would put Sara Bernhardt on ye bumme for keeps when she got into ye calcium. She would move people to tears so thatte they would weep bucketfuls at ye verie mention of her nayme. Her Foole Friends kept telling thys to her & her foole parents felle for itte too.

Soe she went on ye stayge.

For seven yeares she hadde thinking parts & then came her triumph. She was allowed to say

"Me Lord, ye Carriage Awaits!"

Butte she gat no further.

Ye stayge was bogus, for it refused to recognize Talent.

Now she goes hiking across country playing Little Eva in a Ten-Twent-Third, pausing in Jay Towns long enough to reap all ye venerable eggs, then Onward.

Ye Mayden Monk has wrinkles now & her hair owes its allegiance to ye corner drugstore, God wot.

For she has been long upon her Career & itte is not peaches & cream.

This moving storie of ye Stayge-Stricken Monk moveth me, deare children, to a few

WISDOM TABLETS:

First Wozzle: A life of kisses is worth a joblot of Careers.

Second Josh: Try notte to elevate ye Stayge. Rather, with ye toe of thy boote, elevate ye Foole Friends who try to coax thee thereon.

Third Gurgle: Lord save us from our Foole Friends.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

A Wonderful Tonic

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

TAKE it during convalescence following La Grippe, Pneumonia, Influenza, or weakness following fevers.

Fresh Milk

is always obtainable. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is absolutely pure cow's milk combined with the finest grade of granulated sugar. For sale at your grocers. Avoid unknown brands.



A WOMAN'S CURIOUS ENTERPRISE—MRS. B. C. SWAFFORD, ABOUT TO SAIL FROM SEATTLE FOR ALASKA WITH THE FIRST MILCH COWS EVER BOUND FOR AN ARCTIC MINING CAMP.—Asahel Curtis.

the mothers are equally "driven" with the (often meaningless) "duties" imposed upon them by the insatiable demands of refined living and of society. If we are going to give our children much of real culture, or get or keep any ourselves, we must have more leisure for thought and for reading and for discussion. The truly simple life, in its best sense, would banish much of this ignorance.

KATE UPSON CLARK.

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY: In reading a recent issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY I saw with amusement "L. A. M.'s" letter on "The Eternal Servant Problem." It is easy to see that "L. A. M." is not and never was a servant, but an employer of servants.

A Servant's View of the Situation.

We hear a lot about the servant that is not written by servants, but by those having trouble with their help. Now, as a servant, I would like to say a few words to "L. A. M." and to others who are trying to settle this question. I do not believe there is a servant living out to-day who thinks herself as good as her employer. Servants look to their employers to set examples, how to act and behave. Then we really have servants that are better than their employers—better educated, better every way. But they do not show it before those whom they serve. Servants generally do not care to come in and dine with the family. They prefer their own table, where they can enjoy their meals with gossip of their own.

And the trouble is not always with the servants. It is the women who employ them. There are four kinds of these. First, there is the one who employs cheap help. She advertises or goes to employment offices. She wants a cook. The cook comes to see her. She is met with a smiling face and asked for her references. The cook shows them. Perhaps some well-known family had employed her before. Then it will be found that there are five or six in the family, and the newcomer is supposed to do the washing and all for eighteen dollars a month. What a fortune to slave for! But the cook goes elsewhere, for she can do better. The second employer is the proud and haughty one. She pays good wages, but does she ever give praise to the poor servant—or even a smile? More likely abuse. She gives an order as if talking to a slave. The girl is not used to living that way. She had a home of her own once, where a mother smiled on her. The third woman is the one who has

A Railroad's Plan to Educate Farmers



SCHOOL CHILDREN AT NORTH PLATTE, NEB., LISTENING TO A LECTURE ON CROP AND SOIL MANAGEMENT.



PUPILS OF THE GOTHENBURG (NEB.) SCHOOLS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE.



CROP AND SOIL EDUCATION TRAIN ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, WITH GROUP OF TRAVELING LECTURERS AND RAILROAD MEN.



NEBRASKA FARMERS IN AN AUDITORIUM COACH LISTENING TO A LECTURE BY PROFESSOR LYONS.

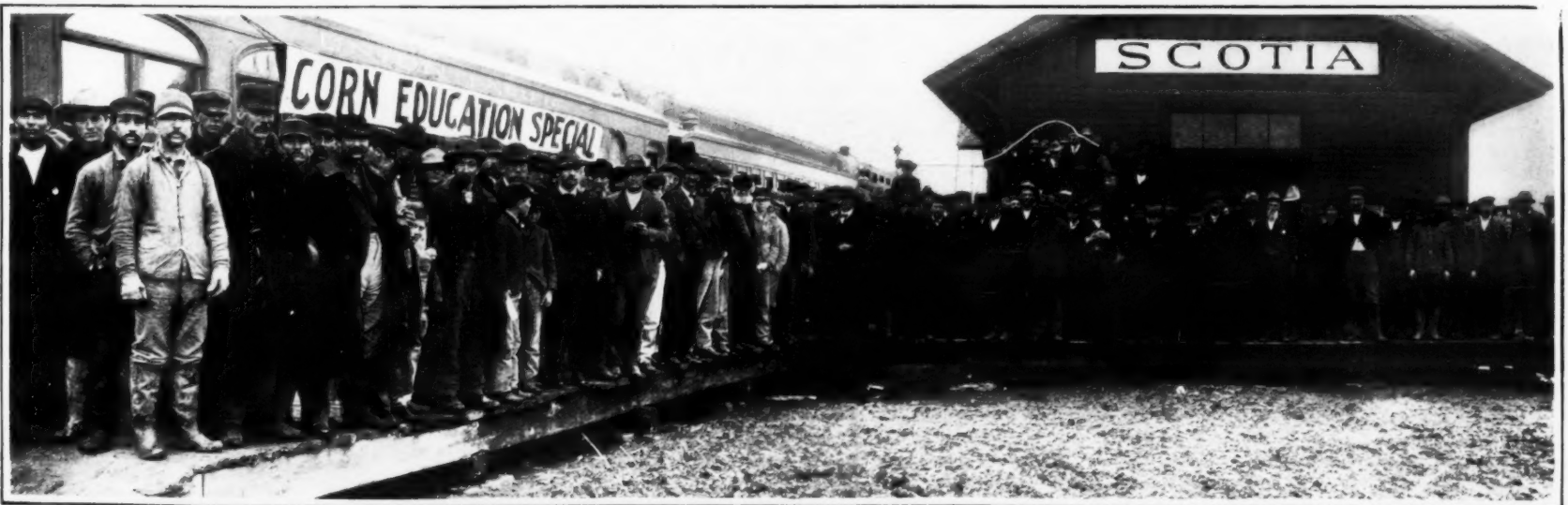
THE LATEST trip of the "crop and soil education train" on the Union Pacific Railroad has just been completed. This was a special train furnished and operated by the railroad company, equipped with auditorium coaches and carrying professors from the University of Nebraska, who delivered lectures at the various towns along the road on soil management and seed selection. The auditorium coaches were fitted with platforms for the speakers and apparatus to illustrate the lectures. Separate coaches were provided for the lecturers on seed selection and on soil management. The stops for lectures were of forty minutes' duration. Two lectures were given at every stop, and frequently the crowd of listeners was so great that three or four lectures had to be delivered. The nature of the lecture given in each car was announced outside, so that the farmers might choose the subject they preferred to hear discussed. In the lecture on soil management the problems of soil fertility, cultivation, movement and conservation of moisture, and rotation of crops were taken up, the proper apparatus being at hand to show a good and a poor seed bed and to demonstrate other points in the talk. The corn lecture took up the selection of seed corn, as to type of ear and length and shape of kernel, which will give

the largest yield per acre; also the time to select seed corn, and other phases of the subject. Maps, charts, and various types of ears were used to illustrate the lecture, and served to create deep interest.

In running these trains the Union Pacific exhibits a remarkable public spirit. In investing money in equipping and running the trains, there is no immediate prospect of return. But if the gospel of good seed and soil management is carried out, this investment will prove good in the increased freight made possible by the larger yields resulting from the better methods of farming. The lecturers are men from the university who are making the improvement of crops and the conservation of soil fertility their life work. The opportunity to spread the results of their experiments in this manner helps not only the university, but also the State at large. The university is bettered by coming into closer contact with the actual problems of the farmer. The farmers are benefited by personal contact with and inspiration from the university lecturers, besides receiving a large fund of valuable information, which they can apply on their own farms immediately. One year ago the attendance at the corn special lectures in Nebraska was about forty thousand. No better testimonial of the

value and practicability of these lectures can be given than to say that the number of people who attended the lectures this year was even larger than last year. At many points the attendance was beyond the capacity of the three auditorium cars, and overflow meetings had to be held in the depot waiting-rooms. Already favorable reports are coming in from farmers who followed the methods given in the lectures they heard last year, many assigning their increase in yield to no other cause than carefully selecting the seed according to the method recommended.

At many places this year there were hundreds of public-school children to listen to the lectures on soil and seeds. At North Platte, the entire high school, numbering about 250, came to the train headed by the full corps of teachers to listen to the talks on better methods of farming. At another place, on account of a storm, the train did not reach it until 11:30 P. M., but even there 250 farmers were waiting to hear the lectures, which lasted until long past midnight. The Union Pacific crop and soil education train was under the direction of Mr. Alfred Darlow, representing the railroad, and Professor T. L. Lyons, accompanied by an efficient corps of agricultural professors, representing the University of Nebraska.



LARGE CROWD AT SCOTIA, NEB., ATTRACTED BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE EDUCATION TRAIN.



Will Washington Be a Second Montana?

By Ernest C. Rowe



DANVILLE, WASH., March 15th.

JUST A MILE from here is the international boundary between the United States and Canada. The line is run across the frontier as straight as an arrow, and a twenty-foot path has been hewn through the dense forests, which, save for its straightness, resembles the work of a cyclone.

Last summer the boundary, which had been in dispute for several years, was re-surveyed, and the results gave Uncle Sam thirty feet the best of it. The reapportionment of the disputed territory gave birth to many amusing and complicated changes of residence, subjects of the crown becoming protégés of Uncle Sam. Had the new boundary been established still farther northward, say a mile or two, it would have awarded to the United States some of the biggest copper mines in the Dominion of Canada.

A little way from Danville, and just inside the Canadian line at Phoenix, is located the very largest mine producing copper in British North America, and at Grand Forks the owners of this mine—the Granby Company—own the second largest smelter in the world, the largest being at Butte, Mont. Mining interests all over British Columbia are booming, the tonnage treated by the half-dozen reduction plants within a radius of a day's ride from here is enormous, and is increasing by leaps and bounds. All this bustle and money-making is a rather sad reflection on the condition of mining in Washington, especially along the frontier. There's not a square foot of Dominion ground one whit more promising than miles upon miles here in this State. From no reasonable causes the mining sections of northern Washington have been neglected, but the extensive railway building of the Great Northern people in this county is stimulating the industry and bringing capital here.

Low-grade ores cannot be profitably mined and treated in places remote from railroads, and many mines have heretofore been handicapped by their remoteness from transportation. But installation of cheap transportation will not act half so strong as a magnet for capital for mining operations in Washington as one big mining success this side of the boundary, like the Granby. Right here at Danville, almost within gun-shot of the Granby, I have examined six hundred acres of mineral land rich in copper and gold—a vast collection of mining claims, many patented. The owners of these properties were poor men without means to properly develop them, and Mr. F. E. Houghton, a Boston promoter, brought together the various interests and made one company. He knew a good thing when he saw it, and had the courage to start in on a big scale to develop the properties. This kind of intelligence and constructiveness is what has made the Granby a mine from a lot of neglected prospects. The history of Granby is an interesting one, but like all big mining successes it is a record of struggle and disheartening set-backs ere the final chapters spelled achievement.

They say that seven years ago the mines could have been bought for the price of the standing timber. There were ore veins there, as everybody knew, but they were so low-grade that the locators of the claims gave up in despair. Along came Mr. J. P. Graves, of Spokane, who knew a good thing when the others didn't. Mr. Graves went to work. What now comprise the Granby properties were then several properties under different ownership. Mr. Graves bound together the various interests in one company, and then he started to the money centres in the East to secure capital.

If any one imagines Mr. Graves had an easy time he'd better guess again. Copper was cheap, and with the methods of mining and treatment then in vogue it cost per pound much more to make. Any low-grade proposition was as hard to sell to discriminating investors as shares in an air-ship company. After a deal of skirmishing for an opening, Quebec took the first shares sold, but Boston and New England bought most of the stock in the end. But never a dollar came easy, and Mr. Graves, like many another promoter before him, had "faint heart" more than once, and more than once he felt like pulling stakes and returning West.

At the mines Mr. Graves left Mr. A. B. W. Hodges, a mining engineer and graduate of several universities, but possessing what no institution of learning can make part of any man—a bulldog grip on the task before him.

These two men were the only men in the Dominion of Canada who thought the mines were worth a penny. But they knew what they were, so each plugged doggedly at his respective game. Was the game worth the effort? Let us see.

Graves finally sold his stock and quit that end of the line and came West to see what Hodges was doing. As fast as Mr. Graves had sent money West, Hodges spent it, and the enterprise had a voracious appetite. Mr. Hodges fed the growing monster with generous hand, and it has grown fat and handsome under Hodges's treatment. Hodges has never left the works long enough to get a breathing spell. But look at the monument he and Graves have built. What a splendid

testimonial to pluck and work and well-directed intelligence. The Granby mine embracing an entire mountain of ore, which in one place is quarried with steam shovels, is apparently exhaustless, and generations to come will share in the profits of the enterprise. Two thousand seven hundred tons of this low-grade ore are daily dumped into the furnaces at Grand Forks, and every day Mr. Hodges ships to the refineries in the East \$17,000 in unrefined copper and gold. Nearly a million dollars have been distributed in dividends to stockholders, and as the years go on the widening exploration and uncovering of ore reserves in new development will increase the earnings. Indeed, there seems to be no limit to the earning capacity of the mine other than the limitations of the smelter. Mr. Hodges told me they would keep on increasing the size of the works until they would have a capacity of 5,000 tons, and the ore bodies in the mine are already more than sufficiently developed to supply the full working capacity of a 5,000-ton smelter. Measured by actual achievement within a given time, I believe the Granby stands today the greatest mining property in the world.

The game Graves and Hodges played they played well, and the fun alone of building this enterprise out here in the wilderness was worth the effort. The creators of this company, however, have gained more than mere satisfaction over industrial success. Graves has returned to Spokane rich. Hodges is rich and famous, and the stockholders have seen their original investments multiply in volume many fold. After spending two days at the Granby works, and being shown many courtesies by Mr. Hodges and his assistants, I started off afoot over the boundary for Danville, Wash.

From the south lines of the Granby I had no difficulty in following the trend of the outcroppings southward through Danville and across the Kettle River on to the properties which comprise the Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel Company's holdings. Here



THREE-THOUSAND-TON SMELTER OF THE GRANBY COMPANY, AT GRAND FORKS, B. C.

the Granby vein finds its most remarkable expression, and I believe there's not a square rod of the company's land that gives not some indication of the vast stores of wealth below the surface. As we stood at the site of the new mill and tunnel we could hear the blasts at the Granby mine, and every thrust of the Granby drills brings them inch by inch nearer the Mineral Hill property. As the ore veins trend this way they multiply in richness, and while the Granby ores are only two per cent. copper, the ores here run, in places, twenty per cent., and will average six to eight per cent. I have never seen such a manifestation of Nature's lavish hand, nor has any one ever seen a property so splendidly situated for easy mining and cheap transportation. For nearly a mile the tracks of the Great Northern Railroad run through the property, and there is water in abundance, and millions of feet of primeval timber cover the 600 acres within the company's lines. It's truly an ideal spot for the mines. But here this bonanza in the making lay for years until Mr. Houghton and associates secured the various interests by buying outright leasing, or buying controlling interest, tying all up securely in one organization. By no means is the Mineral Hill Company's property, as it is known, an undeveloped one. Many attempts have been made by former owners to develop it, but these efforts lacked the sustaining influence of sufficient capital. On one of the properties—the Minnehaha—there is a shaft sunk 325 feet, with tunnel intersections at each 100 feet. This company's work comprehends the most intelligent mining that was ever done on any part of the properties that now make up the merger, and in a few months ore was taken out here that netted \$12,000 at the Granby smelter.

From the Minnehaha up the mountain about a mile is the Hercules mine, also in the Mineral Hill merger. The Hercules has an inclined shaft 225 feet deep, and at the 200-foot level the vein has been drifted on 200 feet. In the candle light this vein showed vigorous mineralization, and seemed about ten feet wide the entire length. Large bodies of good concentrating ores are disclosed in other drifts and winzes, and much shipping ore is already available. From the Hercules alone substantial profits could be made. The Copper Bullion mine, another factor in the merger, is

considered by mining engineers the best on the hill, but does not have the same extent of development as the others. Leasers are at work now on a shoot of ore which they said paid good profits at the smelter. We walked at least five miles over Mineral Hill, always within the company's lines, and we saw evidences of strong mineralization everywhere. In hundreds of places prospect-holes have been sunk down through the float disclosing splendid veins. I gathered many beautiful specimens of quartz from these prospect-holes, which I am going to bring home.

From the mill site the properties radiate like the spokes of a wagon wheel cut in two, and were it necessary to mine through shafts, aerial trams would feed the ores from the hoists into the mill, like patent cash-carriers in a dry-goods store. But a tunnel now under construction, with drifts, and adits will cut the various ore veins at a great depth. This is the most satisfactory form of mining when the nature of the formation permits, for ore can be removed to a mill or railroad for a fraction of the cost of hoisting through a shaft, and a tunnel also affords natural drainage.

Mr. Hodges, superintendent of the Granby, says he likes to get Mineral Hill ores, for they are entirely self-fluxing, and run much higher in both copper and gold values than Granby ores.

It was while at the Granby smelter I learned from Mr. Hodges that his company was extremely interested in the work being prosecuted at Danville, and he predicted sure and lasting success. The officers of the Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel Company are able business men, and the directors are not dummies, but consider every move made. From every view-point there seem evidences a-plenty that the same masterful kind of genius that gave the Granby its amazing success is in control here, and the Granby record serves as an incentive.

To-day a new 100 horse-power boiler was unloaded from the cars, a complete seven-drill Norfolk air-compressor, and four large power drills, and to-morrow machinists will start in on setting up the plant.

Business men recognize the fact that management is one of the most important features for or against the success of any enterprise. The management of the Mineral Hill Tunnel and Mining Company, and all other interests of the F. E. Houghton Company in Washington, is under the direct supervision of Mr. Arthur L. Bradley, who is financially interested in each company and is one of the most conservative mining men I have ever met. Mr. Bradley regards mining as a business that should be conducted in the same manner as manufacturing or any other line. He employs the most competent workmen and looks carefully after the expenditure of every dollar. I consider that the people interested in these various enterprises are most fortunate in having such capable management.

The writer has dwelt at considerable length upon the properties that go to make up the holdings of the Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel Company, first, because it's an American enterprise; second, because it's backed by a clean-cut New England management with brains and fixedness of purpose.

The vital importance and significance of rehabilitating these properties comprehends the tremendous import the success of this company bears to mining in general in Washington.

I believe Washington contains vast areas of undeveloped and almost unexplored mineral deposits, and they are ores that can be mined cheaply and quickly. Nowhere on the American continent is a place so eminently blessed with the adjuncts of easy mining. Vast forests cover the entire State, and the thousands of water courses never run dry in the driest summer. The Hill people are constructing railroads all over the State, which is sure to start miners this way. But one big mining success on this side of the American boundary, divested if you will of all local and personal advertisement, will do more to stimulate mining interest here than all else.

Success will come to this enterprise within two years as sure as morning follows night. Then there will be a stampede of men and money to this State, which will quickly open up this vast treasure house. Then Washington's march to the front rank of mineral States will be rapid, and one more State will be added to the list of mining monarchs.

I have read several pamphlets comprising the literature the F. E. Houghton Company have issued advertising Mineral Hill. It is all good reading and contains much valuable information not advertising. If my articles have evoked in the reader's mind any interest in this splendid State on our northwest frontier he may write the F. E. Houghton Company, Old South Building, Boston, mentioning the author's name, and the pamphlet will be sent.

Four or five years ago Granby stock was sold in the East for less than a dollar a share, and now on both New York and Boston markets it finds ready sale at prices between \$12 and \$13.

The F. E. Houghton Company offer Mineral Hill stock for fifty cents a share. Within three years this stock will be cheap at \$5 a share.

Readable and Valuable Books of the Day

AN INTERESTING coincidence was recently noted in the publishing world. The first issue of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* which appeared on December 15th, 1855, contained a review of the "Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer," published that year by the J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia. Just about the time that the semi-centennial number of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* was issued, on December 14th, 1905, an entirely new edition of the book above mentioned came from the press of the Lippincotts under the title of "Lippincott's New Gazetteer." This work, it need hardly be said, has been one of the best standard reference-books of its kind ever prepared, and the latest edition is even better than any preceding one. It is not merely the result of careful and thorough revision; it is practically a new work from beginning to end, covering all the changes of recent years and being fully up to date in every particular. It presents geographical details of every part of the globe, together with statistics of population, production, mining, manufactures, physical history, exploration, general history, etc., comprising in all 100,000 notices of varying length, and being a regular library in itself. As an indication of the immense amount of work done on the volume, it may be stated that more than 27,000 names have been added in this edition. Eminent, expert, and able editors have put the matter together. The accuracy of the contents may be relied on, and the style in which they are set forth is attractive and readable. The "Gazetteer" is an especial authority on the spelling of geographical names, a feature that in itself makes the book exceedingly useful. There is no work extant which would be a more valuable addition to any public or private library. (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price \$10.)

A GRACE AND sweetness, a subtle perfume of purity, and an atmosphere of the true American home life pervades Mary Dillon's latest story, "In Old Bellaire," published by the Century Company, New York. Old Bellaire is old Carlisle, in southern Pennsylvania. The college life depicted is on the campus of old Dickinson, and the officers are quartered at the famous cavalry barracks where nearly every distinguished officer of the regular army, before the war, had been stationed during some period of his service. Indeed General Ewell, who occupied the town during the invasion of Pennsylvania, left the barracks and stables intact when retiring on Gettysburg, because of the pleasant reminiscences on the part of himself and some of his officers. The story must offer attractive morsels of retrospection to multitudes of Southern students in Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia, and thousands of alumni in the State of Pennsylvania. Outside their local feeling of interest and supposed knowledge of the characters introduced—all true—there is a charm in the love story that holds the reader till the fading of the lamp-light.

ONLY RARELY does a book of reminiscences appear which equals in interest "Forty Years as an Advertising Agent," written by Mr. George Presbury Rowell. The author is the head of the great advertising agency of George P. Rowell & Co., New York, the founder of Rowell's "Newspaper Directory" and *Printers' Ink*. In his various business relations, extending over a period of four decades, Mr. Rowell had a multiplicity of experiences, came in contact with men prominent in all departments of human activity, and necessarily accumulated a large fund of the most valuable and entertaining recollections. A quick and keen observer, with a retentive memory and a gift of expression, he has given to the world one of the most readable volumes of recent years. It is instructive, also, for it is a record of a busy and successful life, and contains lessons in energy, thrift, and integrity that may be studied with benefit by aspiring youth. While it appeals with especial force to members of the advertising agents' fraternity, it is a work which will please and charm all classes of readers. (*Printers' Ink Publishing Company, New York.*)

ONE OF THE most attractive of the latest novels is "Our Right to Love," by Anna Chase Deppen, known heretofore as a writer of short stories and poems. This work is well written, fresh, original, replete with humor and pathos, and stirringly interesting. The average novel reader will find much delight in the pages of the handsome volume. (New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co. Price \$1.00.)

IN HIS latest book, "The Jungle," Upton Sinclair has written things that will force attention and perhaps lead to controversy. The work is a tale of Packingtown, in the Chicago stockyards. It professes to relate the experiences of a number of poor and ignorant foreigners employed in the meat-packing establishments, and it makes startling assertions concerning the conditions in the beef industry. It is a story of lives surrounded and degraded by sordidness, baseness, oppression, and immorality. The writer seems to have studied his Gorky and his Zola in an emulative spirit. The narrative is strong and graphic, but the subject matter will repel many. (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. Price \$1.50.)

MRS. KATE V. SAINT MAUR'S "A Self-supporting Home" is of unusual value to the tens of thousands of suburbanites, actual and prospective, of our great cities. It supplies practical information as to how persons of moderate means may establish, amid rural surroundings, homes that will pay for themselves, and thus lay the foundation of independence such as the worker might not acquire while residing in a city. The details of stocking, tilling, beautifying, and making profitable a small place in the country are

given in lucid language and pleasing style, tempting the reader to follow the author's example as speedily as possible. Many illustrations from photographs add to the attractiveness and usefulness of the work. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. (Price \$1.75.)

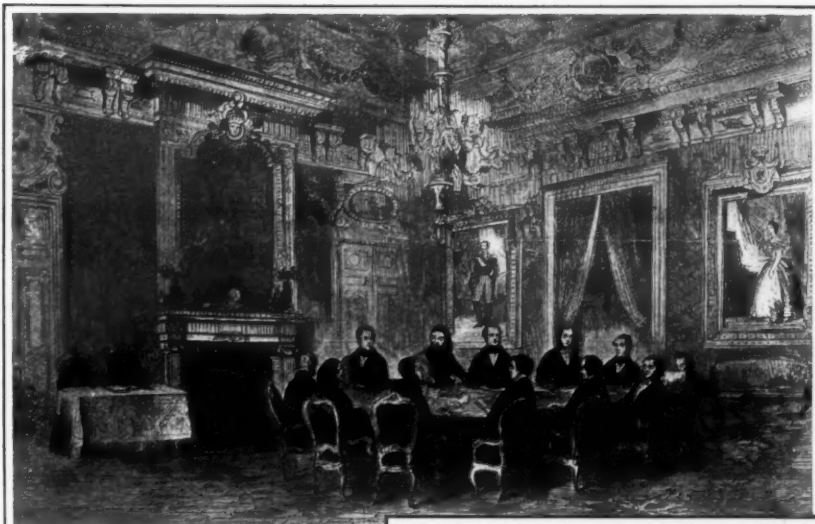
WHILE IT might have been an advantage had B. L. Putnam Weale's "The Reshaping of the Far East" been written after, instead of during, the late Russo-Japanese War, the writer's thorough acquaintance with the affairs of the Orient and his gift of prevision give weight to his statements and conclusions and entitle them to consideration and respect. In fact, but for the unfinished state in which it has to leave the great conflict, the work is perhaps as complete and adequate as it need be. In the nearly eleven hundred pages of his two fine crown octavo volumes, plentifully illustrated with photographs, the writer surveys, most interestingly, the situation in the far East previous to the war, reviewing historically the conditions in China, Korea, and Japan, describes his travels in those lands, treats critically the events of the war, and forecasts the possibilities of the readjustment of political influence and power in eastern Asia. The attitudes and intentions of foreign Powers toward China are intelligently discussed, and it is made plain that the dismemberment of that country is not to be looked for. The author refers to China's ability to create an efficient army of from one to four millions of men that would safeguard her from all attack, and intimates that Japan will not be able to control the Celestial kingdom. England and the United States are suggested as likely to influence beneficially the development of China. The work has a good index and is to be commended to all persons interested in the Orient. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. (Price per set of two volumes, \$6.)

Books Received.

- From Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, New York:
"The Most Popular Home Songs." Selected and arranged by Gilbert Clifford Noble. Price 50 cents.
- From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:
"All That Was Possible," a novel. By Howard Overing Sturgis.
"The Sacred Cup," a novel. By Vincent Brown.
- From the Century Co., New York:
"The Shadow of Life." By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Price \$1.50.
"The Truth About Tolna," a novel of modern life in New York. By Bertha Runkle, author of "The Helmet of Navarre." Price \$1.50.
- From the Neale Publishing Company, New York:
"Her American Daughter," a novel. By Annie T. Colcock. Price \$1.50.
- From Dodd, Mead & Co., New York:
"A Lame Dog's Diary." A novel. By S. Macnaughton. Price \$1.50.

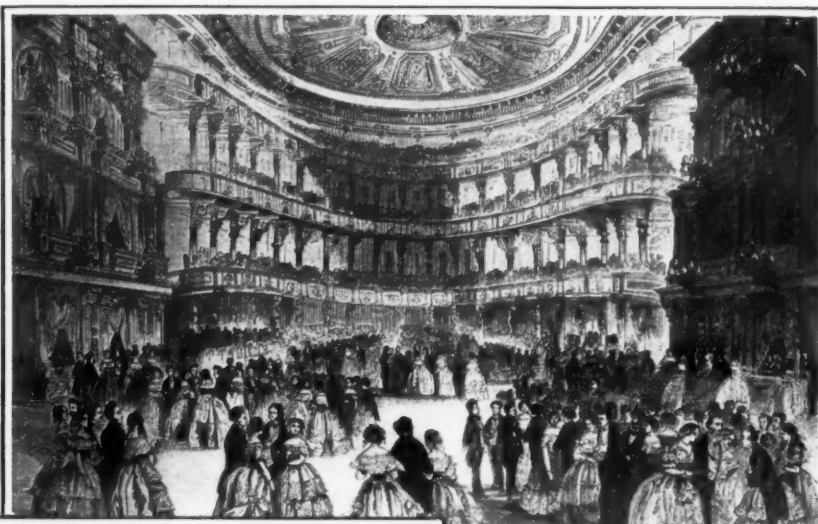
Pictures of Interest Printed in Leslie's Weekly Fifty Years Ago

From *Leslie's Weekly*, April 5th, 1856. Copyrighted



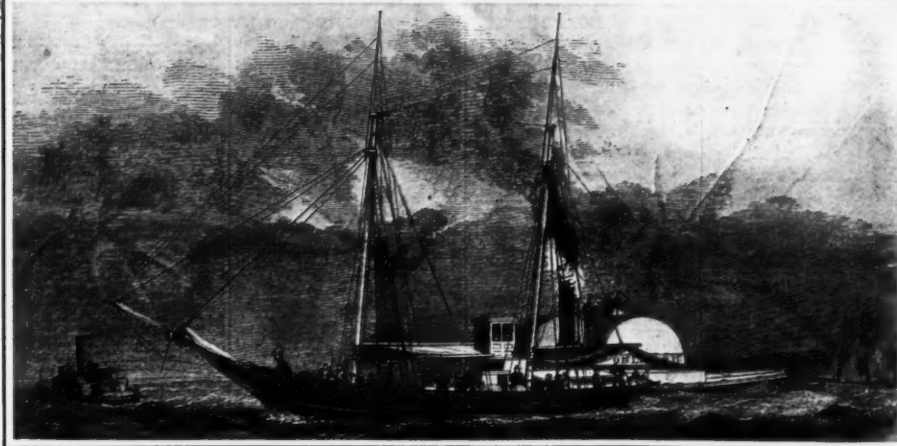
THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE
IN PARIS WHICH ENDED THE
CRIMEAN WAR.

THERE STILL are many New Yorkers living who remember the most famous ball-room of half a century ago. Up to the time Madison Square Garden was built the largest of these assemblies were held in the present Academy of Music. If greater space was needed than that afforded by the elevated floor, which was on a level with the stage, the removable rear wall of the stage was thrown back, revealing old Nielson Hall and, beyond that, Tammany Hall. We present a picture printed in *LESLIE'S* on April 5th, 1856, showing a ball given in aid of the Children's Nursery. An interesting picture was that of the



TYPICAL VIEW OF AN ELITE BALL IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC FIFTY
YEARS AGO.

peace conference in Paris, where commissioners from all Europe were secretly trying to settle the Crimean war. A topic that caused the greatest gossip of the week was the seizure of a slave schooner in New York harbor by United States marshals and marines. The schooner *Falmouth*, all fitted for a human cargo, had nearly reached the Narrows under tow when the officials came alongside in a side-wheel steamer and boarded the slaver. Papers were found in possession of the Portuguese crew implicating several prominent New Yorkers, and there was a great ado about the affair.



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

EX-MAYOR LOW, of New York City, has said a great many good things in the course of his public career. He never "spoke out in meeting" more loudly than in his recent letter to the insurance investigating committee of New York. Mr. Low agreed with the committee in its conclusion that the great life-insurance companies should be prohibited from making investments in stocks, and he gave good reasons for his conclusion. He said that stock ownership by a life-insurance company in a great railroad or industrial enterprise would be a temptation to the acquirement of stock control, and that this would offer opportunities for speculative ventures by men on "the inside track." And he added, confirming the statements that I have often made in this department, "the fact that such opportunities have existed is one of the influences that have made it easy for men to believe that a director, or a trustee, in one of our great financial institutions is simply a man who has the inside track; instead of being one who holds a position that ought to put a man under bonds to his conscience not to take advantage of his inside knowledge for his personal benefit, either at the expense of the public or at the expense of those for whom he is trustee."

What does it mean to be on "the inside track"? It means to have knowledge beforehand of contemplated action that may be of tremendous value in the stock market. It means to know whether a dividend is to be increased or decreased, and consequently whether the stock on which the dividend is to be paid is a purchase or a sale. It means to know whether one corporation is to absorb another on terms that make the shares of both a purchase for an advance. What a farce it is, for instance, to have the shareholders of the New York Central or the Pennsylvania called together to pass upon a proposed increase in the stock or bonds. Few, if any, of the stockholders attend such meetings. They know that the programme is all cut and dried, and that those "on the inside track" will carry the programme out, not by stock they may own, but by that which they may control because shareholders have foolishly given up their proxies without reward or hope of reward.

The newspapers have recently reported that the New York Central is to increase its capital stock by the enormous amount of \$100,000,000. No one but those "on the inside track" knows the reason for this increase, and any innocent shareholder who might ask for an explanation would probably find it difficult to get. I do not single out the New York Central as a particular mark in this matter. It simply follows the same plan of procedure that every other great corporation has followed for years. Mr. Harriman added \$100,000,000 to the preferred issue of Union Pacific, and I doubt if any one but those "on the inside track" know to this day the reason for the authorization. Why should not all shareholders, being partners in the concern, have a right to know what the concern is doing or proposes to do? While we are mending and reforming our railroad legislation, would it not be in order for the States, or for the Federal government, to provide that, before new securities can be issued by railroads, a statement of the reasons therefor be sent to every stockholder in time for deliberate consideration of such action as he might see fit to take?

The utter contempt with which the rights of shareholders are regarded by managers of great corporations is responsible for a good deal of the feeling against these gentlemen which is being displayed by voters in our municipalities. These managers have been so shortsighted that they have not realized the dangers they invited. There is justification for the outspoken language of Governor Higgins in a recent letter, in which, after referring to the insurance investigation which he set in motion, he said:

"It is a hopeful sign when vast wealth and vested interests are arraigned at the bar of public opinion and made to answer to charges of selfishness and lawless greed. The constituted agencies of government, not yielding to popular clamor, not seeking to discredit all because a few have proved recreant to their trust, desire to serve the people rather than the plutocrats, and to promote the common good rather than foster the vanities of the few. In order that they may do the best service the people should hold them to a due sense of responsibility, whereby inertia and excess are condemned, and whereby it is as reprehensible to go too far as it is not to go far enough."

The worm will turn. Witness the uprising of the people in Philadelphia against an oppressive gas trust; the sweeping-cut in the price of gas in New York City, directed by the Legislature, with the consent of the municipal authorities; the fight against the gas companies by the municipality of Chicago, and the fight in the same city against the local street-car combine! How many millions of dollars have been lost to the magnates who controlled these properties, and who have witnessed the recent tremendous shrinkage in the quotations of their shares! And the worst is yet to come; for the people, like tigers tempted by the smell of blood, are becoming more imperious in their demands. The pendulum bids fair to swing too far in the other direction, now that it has received its first impetus. So serious is the outlook that many holders of stocks based on franchise grants, especially of a municipal character—stocks which have long been regarded as gilt-edged investments—are quietly disposing of them and reverting once more to the first-mortgage bond of well-established trunk-line railway systems.

And now as to the immediate prospects in Wall Street. The market has had an attack of the grip, which, as the Irishman expressed it, "is a curious disease, for, after you get well, it takes three months to get over it." The rapidity with which the market changed from strength into weakness proves that the well-sustained rise of last year was, after all, on a fictitious basis. When the break came I said that, if precedents counted, we must expect a fluctuating, halting, and liquidating market, and we have had it, with sales dwindling down to one-fifth of what they were a few months ago. Then, any kind of a rumor was good enough to put stocks up. Now, any sort of a foolish story will put them down. Rumors that would have been laughed at six months ago are now given serious consideration, and a sense of apprehension which might easily develop into a panicky feeling widely prevails.

When will the tide turn? Not until money-market conditions change for the better. Can we expect this change in April? I hardly believe so. April is a month of heavy disbursements, for which provision is now being made. Our bankers are finding it more difficult to renew their heavy loans abroad, because the Old World needs its gold, and it has apprehensions of its own. Foreign advances show that Russia's finances are in a deplorable condition; a panic in the mining shares called "Kafirs" has been anticipated on the London exchange; the strained relations between some of the great Powers will not be entirely removed by a peaceful settlement of the Moroccan difficulties. In this country there are growing signs of slackening in the iron trade and in several other important industrial branches. Under such conditions the stock market is likely to keep in a receptive condition until we have satisfactory assurances that we are to have average crops. Nothing will bring greater promise of continued prosperity than this. Beyond question, a greater number of shares of stocks and a greater amount of bonds are now in the hands of investors than ever before in the history of this country. The ease with which prices advance on the stock market is due, in part, to the scarcity of stocks, and were the money market relieved of its strain the great operators, who have been patiently waiting to start a new upward movement from a lower plane of prices, could readily take advantage of their opportunity.

"A. B. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1. I am unable to get a report. 2. Control was bought by the New

Haven, I am told by one of its officers, at 48. For that reason many believe that around that price it is safe for an outsider, but you must draw your own conclusion.

"S. S.," New York: If the reports of the earnings of Consolidated Gas, given out last year, were correct, there is no reason for reducing the dividends, and it would therefore be safe to average up, though, whether the lowest point has been touched on this reaction or not, no one can say. After such a heavy decline it looks reasonably safe. If the management were more inclined to look after the stockholders, and less inclined to keep an eye on Wall Street, I would think better of the proposition.

Continued on page 334.

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IT IS to be hoped, for the sake of justice and fair play all around, that the Legislature at Albany will adopt the resolution introduced by Assemblyman Saloman calling for an investigation of the fraternal life-insurance organizations. At the time the Armstrong committee was sitting it was besieged with requests to take up the fraternal orders and give them an overhauling. Who that is familiar with the history of these orders, especially during the past few years, can doubt that a legislative committee would find a wide and rich field of inquiry here? The abuses are not, of course, the same as those disclosed in the standard companies, but they are even more vital and far-reaching. The fraternal and assessment companies are fatally weak in their very foundation principles, and, no matter how well and honestly conducted, are bound, sooner or later, to come to grief with all who put their trust in them. The Armstrong committee has dealt with the assessment companies in the only proper way by recommending that all such companies, except where connected with lodges or secret societies, shall be denied the privilege of doing business. But a thorough investigation of the fraternities would be certain to put them in so bad a light that a prohibitory law would hardly be needed. It is a strange thing, as it is, that so many otherwise sensible people are drawn into these weak and evanescent schemes for getting rich quick. Some of them may be based on honest and well-meant intentions, but we have yet to learn of a single assessment or fraternal order that has been able to keep its promises.

"C.": I cannot explain the reason why, but I have not included the company by any means among the strongest and best. I would not be in a hurry to accede to the request unless the best of reasons were given.

"G.," Denver, Col.: I have your proxy to vote at the meeting of the Mutual Life, and will be glad to utilize it in your interest. I expect to attend the annual meetings of all the three great New York companies, and use the proxies that have been sent me by various readers of this department.

"Query," Omaha, Neb.: 1. You probably mean an endowment policy. At the end of twenty years, or any other stipulated period, you will get a certain amount in cash. In case of your death, meanwhile, the full amount would be paid to your heirs. 2. Yes; there are other forms of profit-sharing policies. Fill out the blank coupon in the notice of the Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark, on this page, and you will get the information in far greater detail than I could possibly give it to you.

"Dividend": 1. Perhaps the most satisfactory plan would be to have the dividends paid you annually, as this would lighten considerably the burden of the cost of your insurance. 2. Yes; in instances the dividend has amounted to as much and more than 50 per cent. of the premium. 3. The Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield, and the Connecticut Mutual, of Hartford, both very old companies.

"D.," Gail, Tex.: The Reliance Life, of Pittsburgh, was established only about three years ago, and has still, therefore, to demonstrate its power and strength. My preference would be for one of the older companies. One of the best in Pennsylvania is the Penn Mutual, of Philadelphia, established in 1847, and with a record of great success. One of the oldest of the New England companies is the Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield, established in 1851, and managed with great economy and most satisfactory results to shareholders.

"G. S.," Yonkers, N. Y.: The statement made in reference to the Metropolitan Life was not justified. The president of the company, Mr. John R. Hegeman, is on record, in a recent public statement, to the effect that the company limits the dividends to its stockholders to 7 per cent., and that it has kept its surplus down to about 10 per cent. of its assets by yearly distributions to non-participating policyholders of the profits made out of their policies. This act, as President Hegeman adds, is a voluntary one on the part of the company, and millions of dollars have thus been paid out to policyholders, although their contracts have not given them the right to participation in the surplus. This I regard a fair answer to the charges you have heard made concerning the Metropolitan.

The Hermit.

Buying in the Balkans.

RELATIVELY little is known about the Balkan states in this country. Consul-General Moore says there is a market in that country for articles of iron and wood of every description, especially furniture, sewing-machines, motor-cars, typewriters, locks, keys, boots and shoes, etc.

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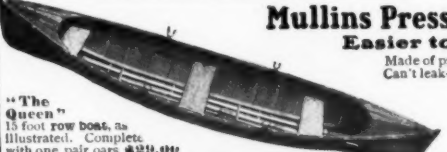


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	Des Moines, Ia.	Buffalo, N. Y.		

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 332.

"M.": 1. I only know what has been written about it, and have no personal knowledge. 2. The tip to buy Nevada-Utah was so generally given out recently that it looked as if it was being made the basis for giving it a "boost." The report was that it would double in price within three months. If I bought it I should be satisfied with a fair profit, and not wait too long.

"Michigan": 1. Southern Railway common, for a stock that pays no dividends, has seemed quite high enough. There are better purchases. N. Y. Ontario and Western, for instance, which has recently been selling under 50, and that paid last year 11-2 per cent, and could easily pay 2, has better prospects. 2. If the plan of increasing the dividend on Amalgamated to 8 per cent. is carried out, as has been contemplated, it should sell higher, but I do not feel like advising its purchase in view of its well-sustained rise since I called attention to its increasing value when it sold at 60 or 70. 3. Address the inquiry to the Manual of Statistics Company, 25 West Broadway, New York.

"Veritas": 1. The old American Ice Company still exists. The new American Ice Securities Company controls the majority, in fact almost all, of the old American Ice common and preferred, but if dividends are declared on the latter it must be by the old company, and the proceeds will go to the American Ice Securities Company as the holder of the shares. Out of these proceeds American Ice Securities Company must meet the interest on its bonds and pay the dividends on its stocks. 2. Bethlehem Steel reports large and increasing earnings, but I am disinclined to believe the rumors that dividends on the common are likely to be declared within a short time. The company ought first to increase its surplus. 3. N. Y. Transportation has no special reason, excepting the general liquidation, for its decline. Apparently, insiders are not selling because the transactions in it have been few. 4. No.

"H.": Minneapolis: 1. I do not regard the Marconi stock as in any sense an investment. On the contrary, I should call it highly speculative, with its enormous capitalization and the competition it must inevitably meet. It has no foundation patent like the Bell Telephone originally had, giving it exclusive control of the wireless system. 2. If the Barre Quarry Company can guarantee you dividends of from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. it need not hunt very far from home for all the capital it requires. 3. I only edit my own department, and know nothing about any other. 4. "And interest" means that interest in to be added up to the date of the purchase; that is, the interest at the rate to which the bond is entitled. 5. It means just what it says—that the stock is fully paid with nothing due upon it, and that it is not subject to assessment. 6. It depends upon the law under which the company is organized, and also on the by-laws of the company.

"X. X.": Norwich, Conn.: 1. I only know that they appear to be doing a large and profitable business. None of their customers has ever complained to me. I have not seen their properties. 2. It looked as if the break in Chicago Union Traction was regarded as an opportunity by certain interests to jump on the common and preferred for the purpose of pressing them to the lowest possible level in order that they might be purchased at cheap prices. A financier called my attention to the fact that, in spite of all the bear stories regarding the tremendous capital and indebtedness of the Chicago street-car systems, they were insignificant compared with that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which has recently been selling around par, and which has no better territory than the closely-congested streets of Chicago affords to the local traction system. Of course the B. R. T. is not hatched by a municipal government opposed to its interest, but that there is a rising tide in favor of municipal ownership and against the corporations in New York City is beyond question.

"G. W.": Milwaukee: 1. Everything depends on the profits which the business yields. Sometimes a great volume of business, with a small profit, gives much less net returns than a smaller volume with a higher rate of profit. It is said that the Lake Superior Corporation is running its rail mill to its full capacity, and that its other departments are also profiting by the recent prosperity of the iron industry. 2. The slump in Havana Tobacco is due to the fact that the company has had two bad seasons, as I recently stated. Nevertheless, I would not sacrifice the shares. The history of all the branches of the Am. Tobacco Company has shown that the patient holder has ultimately reaped a good profit. 3. I have no doubt that any substantial rise in the market would be reflected in the St. Louis Southwestern shares, in view of the increasing earnings of the road and the belief that it is ultimately to pay dividends on the preferred. 4. The condition of the market must depend largely on the outlook for money. If an early improvement is shown a strengthening market may be anticipated before June.

Continued on page 335.

Business Chances Abroad.

SPECIAL agents of the Bureau of Manufactures write that there is a good field in China, especially Shanghai, for American-made jinrikishas, dog-carts, broughams, landaus, etc., at good prices.

CONSUL GAULIN, of Havre, furnishes a very interesting and instructive article on how to secure and extend American trade. He deprecates the useless and obsolete methods generally adopted by American exporters, especially as to their manner of soliciting trade in non-English-speaking countries. His advice, if closely followed, would no doubt add greatly to the sales of American products abroad. He says: "The average American exporter imagines that he can establish a trade in France by sending out catalogues and circulars. But his competitors, the English and German firms, send their best salesmen regularly through France. There are fifty American firms that have worked up a good business by looking into the French conditions."

THE total commerce between the United States and France amounts in round terms to \$166,000,000, this being for the fiscal year 1905, of which \$76,000,000 was the value of exports to France, and \$90,000,000 of imports from that country. It is a peculiarity of our trade with France, that in many years our imports from that country exceed our ex-

Rupture

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips, No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children.

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I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture



C. E. Brooks, the Inventor.

and never slip, and yet is light, cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting, and costs less than many ordinary trusses. There are no springs or hard lumpy pads, and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it.

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If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Write me to-day and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 1621 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

ports thereto. This may be explained in part by the fact that France is not a large importer of bread-stuffs or provisions, and in part by the fact that France is a large producer of certain high-grade manufactures of which we still continue to be large importers, such as velvets, plushes, laces, and embroideries of silk and cotton, dress goods of silk, wool, and cotton; jewelry and cut diamonds; feathers, natural or artificial, and materials for hats and bonnets; china ware, wines, kid gloves, and materials for use in their manufacture. France is forced to buy from us copper worth \$11,500,000 and raw cotton worth \$36,000,000. The other large importations are oils, agricultural implements, and tobacco.

M. E. REPETTO & CO., of Buenos Ayres, express the belief that trade with the United States may be largely increased in certain lines of business, and request American manufacturers to furnish illustrated catalogues, with price lists and export terms, including packages, f. o. b. New York, of naval stores, iron-ware, painters' supplies, and specialties in mathematical, optical, and other instruments generally useful to engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, and painters. General articles for shops and the household: decorated paper, glass (crystal), mirrors, brushes, varnishes, pictures, picture rods. Specialties for railroads and for roads in course of construction: beams, oilcloths, canvas, signal lanterns of all kinds, shovels, picks, mallets, string asbestos, packages of rubber cloth, tuck (cloth) eagle, and asbestos. Rubber in sheets, English leather, machines, and implements of all kinds used on railroads either in course of construction or finished. Oils for machines and for illuminating purposes. Rubber pipes of all kinds, with suction and impelling parts of iron, copper, bronze, brass, or hemp. Articles for ship-yards, iron articles in all forms, galvanized iron for roofs, screws, metal nuts, rivets of iron, copper funnels, screw bolts with nuts, plain flat zinc (sheet), cotton tow, and tarred cloth. American woods of all classes, kinds, and sizes. Manila tarpaulin capes of hemp, leather, and sedge straw, roof tiles.

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SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Starvation in Japan.

Continued from page 318.

mountain sides has been turned up in the search for roots, ferns, and weeds to convert into food. Some parents have been selling their oldest children for servants in the south, in the last desperate chance for life for all. Families have been scattered beyond the pale of reassembly. Household articles and clothing have gone for food, and thousands of families now sleep huddled together like a flock of sheep, to keep warm. In Fukushima 300,000 people have been eating cakes made of rice and chopped straw, in proportion of twenty-five and seventy-five per cent. The last rice crop in this province was one-quarter of the average, and in some sections less than ten per cent. Miyagi province is the heaviest sufferer, and the straits to which the people are reduced can hardly be described. In one village the usual rice yield of 30,500 bushels was reduced to six bushels, which was a scanty single meal for the entire place. Gaunt mothers with their wasted babies sit awaiting the death summons. A girl of nine years was offered as a servant for one dollar, but the purchaser could pay only thirty-six cents. The official report says that the yield of rice in Natori County was .16 per cent.

The government has turned over all its surplus war stores and contributed provisions, the Emperor has given \$25,000, and scores of wealthy families have done as well. If it were summer time the Japanese fund would have been sufficient, but the actual situation was not realized until the deep snows and severity of the winter fell like a shroud over the helpless district. It is impossible for the starving to get roots for food, and there is not a scrap of food for miles and miles except that sent forward by the officials. In Iwate the death-roll may be 100,000, says our consul-general, Mr. Miller. All the relief work is systematized and under the direction of the government officials and Red Cross. No money is given to the sufferers, but food, clothing, and medicines. As far as possible the men have to earn these necessities by working on the extension of the government rice-fields. Not a cent of the relief funds is spent in administration.

America, as usual, has been first with its practical reply to the cry for help, and this promptness has created a most favorable impression in Japan. There was a time when the people were rather put out with Americans, just after the peace treaty, but the Japanese of all classes now realize that the Christianity of the United States is the genuine article. Our missionaries there are working day and night to help the sufferers.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 334.

"C., Warren, O.: I do not.

"B., Kearney, Neb.: I am unable to obtain any information regarding it.

"K., New York, and "C., St. Paul: I know nothing about the property excepting what has been printed, and am therefore not in position to advise.

"B. K., Illinois: I certainly would not advise the purchase of the Nevada Commonwealth five-cent mining stock.

"Subscriber": Address your inquiry to the bond department of Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets, New York. Advise me if you fail to receive the information you desire.

"B., New Bedford, Mass.: The Bonanza Ring Mining Company has a very heavy capitalization, and reports that I have seen thus far do not seem to justify all the claims made for the property. You could do better.

"B., Albany: Am. Tel. and Tel. is well regarded by those who know of its constantly increasing business and its excellent management. There are possibilities that the reaction may drive it lower, and it might be well to wait a little.

"C. R. Y., Cincinnati: They are undoubtedly doing a large business, and I have never heard any complaints from their clients. Parties who have seen the property to which you allude speak highly of it. I have never visited it myself.

"B., New Bedford, Mass.: I do not regard it with great favor. It is highly speculative. Read the notice at the head of my department. You must comply with its requirements in order to have your inquiries answered.

"Alpha," Louisville: Southern Pacific preferred, and Union Pacific common will yield you 5 per cent. or better, with prospects of an increase of value, but trust funds ought not to go in anything but gilt-edged securities. I know of none of these that will yield you better than about 4 per cent.

"Inquirer," Chicago: 1. I am not well enough informed to advise you. 2. I still believe that Greene Copper is cheap compared with other dividend-payers of its class. I do not say it will go higher immediately, because for some reason it seems to be deliberately depressed.

"Saver," Detroit: The Cleveland Trust Company pays 4 per cent. interest compounded, and you can send your deposits by mail. The details you ask for you can get by sending for booklet R, on "Four Per Cent. Banking by Mail," to the Cleveland Trust Company's Savings Bank, Cleveland, O. This is a very strong institution.

"B. B., Baltimore: 1. I think it would be just as well to buy in New York as in Boston, as 't is a New York stock. 2. I am always glad to answer inquiries, but, obviously, I cannot follow the operations of all my readers. That would be a colossal undertaking. All the latest reports from Greene Copper are encouraging.

"R., Berlin, N. H.: American Malt preferred, on the statement of its earnings last year and of the assets of the company, looks like one of the cheapest industrial preferred stocks. With good management the preferred ought to earn the 4 per cent. dividend to which it will be entitled under the plan of reorganization.

"N. W., Rochester, N. Y.: The concern is probably a fake. There are plenty like it, making Denver the base of operations. Let them all alone. If you want a Manhattan mining speculation write to A. L. Wanser & Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y., who, I am told, were among the first to get into this remarkable new mining camp.

"W., Providence, R. I.: The effort to obtain a report of the earnings of the Havana Tobacco Company at the recent annual meeting was unsuccessful. A resolution was offered directing that such a report be made at the next annual meeting, but the company's officers, armed with proxies sent them by the shareholders, used these proxies to defeat the resolution.

"Tobacco": 1. As a rule, I think it inadvisable to put capital into experimental enterprises. Let some one else work the problem out. If it is worth working out, capital can usually be provided. 2. The stockholders were told that the books would be open to them if they made a personal application for an examination, but no statement of earnings was made, nor would any be given out. I would not sacrifice my shares at this time.

"M., Philadelphia: American Hide and Leather has outstanding \$11,250,000 of common and \$12,500,000 of preferred stock. The last dividend on the preferred was 1 per cent., paid last August. A year ago the stock sold at 53. It is said that the Leather Trust is desirous of securing control of American Hide and Leather, and that this has had something to do with the recent depression in the latter's shares. I would not sacrifice it at this time.

"Steel": 1. American H. and L. has acted weak with the rest of the market. Central Leather is regarded as a better speculation. 2. Allis-Chalmers preferred is more attractive than the common. Among the low-priced industrial common stocks, American Can, American Malt, and Corn Products Refining are included. 3. Much depends upon the condition of the iron industry, which is causing some apprehension just now. 4. I would only buy on reaction and take a good profit. No hurry.

"New York": 1. I know little about the property excepting that its projectors still talk very confidently of its future. The facts that they give out, however, are meagre, and not as reassuring as one might hope for. 2. If a dividend is paid on Steel common, it would be for the purpose of putting the stock up to enable insiders to sell at a profit. In spite of the remarkable statements made regarding the earnings of the Steel Trust, the fact remains that the common stock represents nothing but water; that in periods of depression, such as constantly recur in the iron industry, the earnings of the trust will rapidly diminish, and it will require its surplus, as it did a few years ago, to draw upon for payment of dividends on the preferred, and its increasing interest charges.

"R., Chicago: 1. The decline of People's Gas is the natural result of the popular manifestation in Chicago against local corporations. Capital is naturally timid. The capital of Chicago Gas and the bonded indebtedness are both too large. The plant could probably be duplicated for half the capitalized cost. 2. Forebodings of a coal strike and of a disagreement at the Moroccan conference did not appear to affect the market unfavorably when these things were first talked of. They have comparatively little to do with the recent liquidation in the market. That was caused mainly by the fact that prices had been put up too high during the tight-money market. We cannot expect an upward movement of decided strength until the outlook for cheaper money is improved. 3. Complaint noted.

"Vet., Oswego, N. Y.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Chicago Union Traction preferred at panicky prices that have recently prevailed. I remember the time when Brooklyn Rapid Transit was selling around 20, and when many were declaring it worthless. I recall when People's Gas, of Chicago, sold at 30 and 40, and when Manhattan Elevated, because of rumors of adverse legislation, could not find a market at 25, though it is now a 7 per cent. guaranteed stock worth 160. 2. It is possible that the city of Chicago may wipe out the values of the local traction stocks based on non-effective franchises, but it is more than probable that some compromise will be effected by which the interests of the stockholders will be protected. The chief owners of the Chicago Traction securities are men of great wealth, and they are usually able to turn a sharp corner.

NEW YORK, March 29th, 1906. JASPER.

Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to four new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the best Decoration Day picture arriving not later than May 15th; a prize of \$10 for the picture, sent in by June 15th, which most truly expresses the spirit and significance of the Fourth of July; a prize of \$10 for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 28th.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *Nexus* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *Nexus* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

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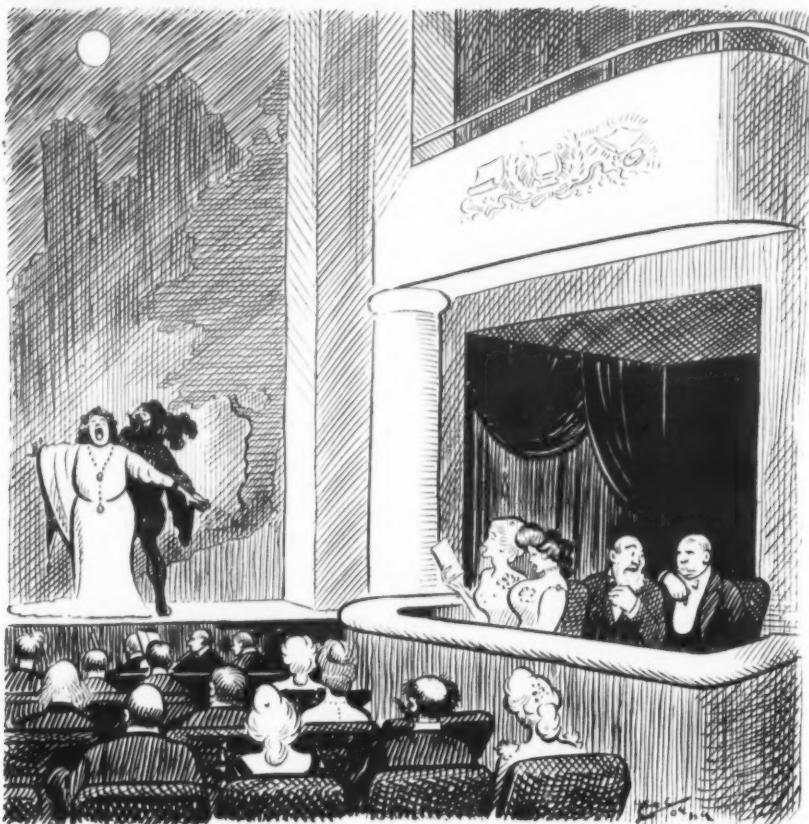
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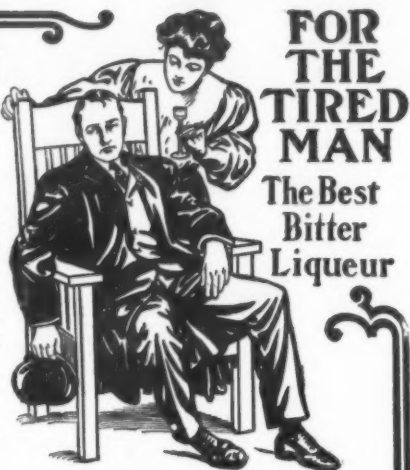
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